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Korean Affairs Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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2 January 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

President Chon Discusses Peace Goals (Charles Zorgbibe; POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, Autumn 84).....	1
UNGA Attendants Support Korean Reunification (KCNA, 13 Dec 84).....	10
Paper Comments on Flood Relief (Editorial; NODONG CHONGNYON, 29 Sep 84).....	12
Comment on Panmunjom Incident (Pyongyang Domestic Service, various dates).....	17
Panmunjom Incident Denounced Rally Speaker, by Kim Hyon-e Officer Seeks Revenge Organizations Denounce Incident	
Continued Reportage on Panmunjom Incident (KCNA, various dates).....	23
Situation Reviewed KPA Soldiers Rally Daily Flays Shooting Incident Cuban Minister Hits U.S. Dominican Committee Critical	
Further Reportage on Panmunjom Firing Incident (KCNA, various dates).....	28
Foreign Figures Denunciations Overseas Koreans' Comments World Committee for Unification Comment	

VRPR on Meaning of 1979 Military Coup in South Korea (RPR, 13 Dec 84).....	31
Daily Denounces South's Ruling Party (KCNA, 30 Nov 84).....	33
Pyongyang Rally Welcomes South Korean Defector (KCNA, 11 Dec 84).....	34
RPR Mission in Japan Supports Student Struggle (RPR, 27 Nov 84).....	35
Student Demonstrations Protest Suppression (KCNA, 3, 4 Dec 84).....	36
Parents Protest Detention Clique To Intensify Suppression	
Continued Reportage on Student Activities (KCNA, various dates).....	37
'Miserable Reality' Calls for Struggle Chonnam Students Arrested Koryo University Exam Boycott Abuse of Women Students	
Comment on 1988 Olympic Games (KCNA, 3, 4 Dec 84).....	40
Cuba Will Not Attend Castro Calls for Change	
MINJU CHOSON on Kang Song-san Olympic Statement (KCNA, 12 Dec 84).....	42
Danish Reporters Ridicule Kim Chong-il's Work (THE KOREA TIMES, 7 Dec 84).....	44
KCNA Flays Illegal Fishing in Angola by South's Boat (KCNA, 5 Dec 84).....	46
Briefs	
Chon's Meeting With Wickham	48
Military Exercise 'Flayed'	48
Minister's Remarks 'Propaganda'	48
Council of Kwangju Statement	49
Red Cross Talks To Resume	49
Continued Economic Talks	49
DJP's 'Policy Explanatory Book'	50
Reinstatement of Dismissed Journalists Urged	50
Policeman Shoots Family Members	50
Fishermen's Self-Defense Corps	50

Bad Condition of Schools Deplored	51
Meeting in Japan Supports Reunification	51
Liberalization in North	51
UNGA Exposes 'Rights Violations'	52

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Group Makes Progress on Forming Unified Party (THE KOREA TIMES, 6 Dec 84).....	53
Education Minister Questioned About Policy Entry (ILBO, 25 Oct 84).....	54
Reportage on Student Activities (THE KOREA TIMES, THE KOREA HERALD, various dates).....	58
Arrest Extension for DJP Intruders	
Call for Release of DJP Intruders	
Students To Oppose Elections	
Six Youths Request Formal Trials	
 Briefs	
Korea University Exam-Boycott	60
DJP Election Task Force	60
Campaign Expenses Ceiling	60
17 DJP Intruders Prosecution	61
Society Free From 'Irregularities'	61
Labor Protesters at Funeral Jailed	61

ECONOMY

ROK Gradual Economic Improvement Expected in 1st Quarter (YONHAP, 14 Dec 84).....	62
Economic Growth Through Stability Sought in 1985 (YONHAP, 7 Dec 84).....	63
Measures Sought for 7-8 Percent Economic Growth in 1985 (YONHAP, 14 Dec 84).....	65
 Briefs	
Government Funding of Public Projects	66
KCCI Economic Policy Recommendations	66
1984 Account Deficit	67
Semiconductor Industry	67

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Trade, Industry Ministry on Gas Contamination Possibility (YONHAP, 6 Dec 84).....	68
--	----

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KIST Develops New Semiconductor Material, Gallium-Arsenide (SEOUL SINMUN, 21 Oct 84).....	69
--	----

Briefs

3-Year Development Plan	71
-------------------------	----

FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK Olympic Official on Proposed Cuban Boycott (KYODO, 5 Dec 84).....	72
--	----

Economic Institute Urges Providing Expertise to PRC (YONHAP, 6 Dec 84; THE KOREA HERALD, 8 Dec 84).....	74
--	----

YONHAP Report
KOREA HERALD Report

Briefs

New ROK Ambassador to Malawi	76
Simplified Procedures for Tourists	76
Human Rights Week Statement	76
Defense Minister Receives Wickham	77
New Japanese Ambassador	77
New Ambassador Comments	77
Japanese Tourist Visas	77

FOREIGN TRADE

ROK Sees 1.4 Billion Dollar Deficit This Year (YONHAP, 8 Dec 84).....	78
--	----

Balance of Payments Said Improving (YONHAP, 14 Dec 84).....	79
--	----

Prior Notice System for Foreign Investment Sought (YONHAP, 10 Dec 84).....	80
---	----

YONHAP Reports on Plans for Parts Industry (YONHAP, 10 Dec 84).....	81
--	----

ROK To Restrain Steel Exports to U.S. at 2.4 Percent Level (YONHAP, 14 Dec 84).....	82
--	----

Minister Kum Chin-ho Seeks Maldives' Support (YONHAP, 13 Dec 84).....	84
--	----

Briefs

Foreign Investment	85
ROK Exports to Japan	85

Ohio Governor's Visit	85
ROK Trade Minister	86
West German Bank Branch	86
Foreign Branches	86
ROK-Britain Economic Talks	86
Western Australian Prime Minister	87
Import Council Meeting	87
Passenger Car Exports to Burma	87
Dam Construction Project	87
Loan Agreement	88
U.S. Steel Protectionist Policy	88
FRG Venture Capital Firm	88
Chon Tu-hwan Meeting	89
Overseas Investment Increases	89

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Daily on Vigilance Against Industrial Disasters (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 7 Dec 84).....	90
Daily Editorializes Ideological Changes in China (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 9 Dec 84).....	92

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Anniversary of Kapsin Coup Observed (KCNA, 4 Dec 84).....	94
'Important Historically' Seminar on Kapsin Coup	

ECONOMY

Light Industry, Consumer Production Emphasized (Editorial; MINJU CHOSON, 21 Sep 84).....	97
Construction of Changgwang Street Progressing (KCNA, 3 Dec 84).....	100
Good Quality Cement Produced at Sunchon Factory (KCNA, 4 Dec 84).....	101
Briefs Bumper Crop of Vegetables	102

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

More Scientists Required for Production, Construction (Editorial; MINJU CHOSON, 16 Oct 84).....	103
--	-----

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Briefs

Welfare Council Condemns 'Suppression'	107
--	-----

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Malagasy Paper Lauds Kim Chong-il's Idea on Art (KCNA, 5 Dec 84).....	108
--	-----

Kim Chong-il's Treatise Studied in CAR, Guyana (KCNA, 4 Dec 84).....	109
---	-----

Briefs

Korea-Bangladesh Cultural Cooperation	110
Foreign Delegations Arrive	110
Hwang Chang-yop Meeting	110
Reply From Syrian President	110
New Bangladesh Envoy	111
Swedish Envoy Presents Credentials	111
Sri Lanka Envoy	111
Cuba-Guyana Communique	111

FOREIGN TRADE

Briefs

Korean Delegations Back Home	112
------------------------------	-----

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PRESIDENT CHON DISCUSSES PEACE GOALS

Paris POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE in French Autumn 84 pp 239-247

[Article by Charles Zorgbibe*: "Koreas: Pacify to Reunite"]

[Text] 1950-1953: While the Korean peninsula was going up in flames, western opinion spontaneously identified with the cause of South Korea. Everything worked together to favor this choice: the byword then was the containment of the Soviet Union; the parallel between the situations of Korea and Germany (and thus between the threats hanging over Asia and Europe) was striking; the United Nations had spoken out on the legality of the issue (at a time when the UN's collective representation was still that of a "court of nations," when the Security Council was not held back by the Soviet veto).

July 1983: The very discreet celebration of the anniversary of the Panmunjom armistice agreements shows how far western opinion has traveled away from the South Korean cause. At least in appearance, the world has grown more complex: the position of China, a semi-ally of the west, but also a protector of North Korea, tends to remove the central feature from the Korean issue. The image of South Korea--a politically "strong" regime and a formidable economic competitor--has deteriorated in western eyes, while the excesses of North Korea's monarchic style of communism are treated with indulgence. Inside the United Nations, the legitimacy of the Republic of Korea has eroded.

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September-October 1983: Two sudden tragedies--the South Korean Boeing shot down by the Soviets, and the Rangoon attack during which four members of the Seoul executive were killed--remind us that, despite 30 years of non-war between the two Koreas, the 38th parallel today remains one of the world's most dangerous borders.

The frequency of military incidents, and the ever present risk of aggression bear witness to this. For 30 years, the specter of new hostilities has never ceased to loom over the policies of the two Korean states, as it does over those of the foreign powers present in the peninsula or in the region. There is the specter of an intentional attack across the DMZ [Demilitarized Zone]--because of a poor evaluation by the North of the political stability and consensus in the South, or of the reality of the U.S. commitment, a commitment which President Reagan solemnly renewed during his visit to Seoul in November 1983. And there is also the specter of an involuntary resorting to extremes--after incidents all along the DMZ or in Korean territorial waters.

So there is a risk of war, evidenced by a growing militarization of the so-called demilitarized zone and its vicinity, the deployment of forces on both sides of the 38th parallel, and the North's avowed objective to bring about unification on its own terms. But perhaps there may also be a possible future for peace--aided by the restraint of the UN and South Korean forces when faced with repeated provocations, a certain equilibrium of forces in the peninsula (and around it), and the sporadic negotiations between the two Korean states.

War or peace in Korea? Truly, the scripts for crisis, conflict, or peaceful development are thoroughly entangled, proceeding as they do from a situation that is itself mixed: the Korean peninsula is a strategic pawn for the great powers in this region. But first of all, the Korean issue is a national issue, involving the division of one nation into two states, the forced reflection of the division of the world. Let us note only that the security of Korea--"the equation of deterrence," to use the expression of the former U.S. ambassador to Seoul, Richard L. Sneider--takes into account the balance of strength between the two Korean states, but also the presence and the role of the foreign powers--the United States, Japan, China, and the Soviet Union. It does not result only from an evaluation of the combat capabilities of the different parties, but also from a perception by the eventual aggressor of the credibility of the opponent's deterrent forces, and the adversary's willingness to use those forces if necessary.

Balance of Power Between the Two Korean States

First of all, two dissymmetries must be pointed out:

a. There is dissymmetry in the economic and human configurations of the two territories. In the North, the major part of the population and the industrial centers are located nearly 200 miles from the North-South border. In the South, the industrial complex of Seoul and the nerve center of the political system are only 30 miles from the DMZ. From this point of view, there can be no question at all about the vulnerability of the Republic of Korea. This vulnerability would be further heightened in the event of a surprise attack.

b. Then there is dissymmetry in the respective weights of the civilian sector and military sector. Here the contrast between the two Koreas appears as a microcosm of the East-West contrast: absolute priority is given to the military in the North, at the cost of a totalitarian grip on the population and an obvious economic failure; while in the South there is a desire for economic development, including achievement of the status of a new industrial power. The statistics are significant. North Korea spends 20 percent of its GNP on defense, compared with a little over 6 percent for South Korea; 12 percent of the North Korean active male population is in the military, compared with 6 percent in the South; and the proportion of North Korean labor working in the defense industry is even larger.

North Korea's clear military superiority results from this divergence in "resource allocation"--especially as the modernization of the North Korean forces began in the middle of the 1960s, 5 years before it did in the South. Still strictly equal in 1970, the balance of power shifted to the North's advantage starting in 1977. By 1978, Pyongyang had annihilated the South's quantitative superiority in personnel--which was a distorted reflection of demographic superiority (35 million South Koreans compared with 16 million North Koreans). In fire power, the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London in 1979 evaluated the North's advantage at two to one in the area of tanks and other assault vehicles, as well as in heavy artillery and combat aircraft, and at four to one in anti-aircraft artillery and naval resources. That same year, the U.S. Senate's Armed Forces Committee estimated that these figures tended to understate the North Korean advantage. The U.S. senators felt it was important to become fully aware of the offensive posture of the North Korean forces, which are highly mobile forces supported by airborne elements, while the South Korean forces lack depth in their defensive mission, and are reduced to maintaining a very narrow hold on the corridors through which an enemy attack could develop along the DMZ.

This is a difficult situation for the Republic of Korea, but one which still isn't entirely negative. In January 1978, the Humphrey-Glenn report noted several factors operating to the advantage of the Southern forces: a better knowledge of the terrain south of the 38th parallel, and particularly of the aggressor's "necessary points of passage"; superiority in the most advanced forms of aviation; a better trained officers' corps; the experience of the Vietnam War; and a better transport system. At the same time, American experts maintained that the military superiority of the North would be evident primarily in a short-duration conflict, limited to "capturing trophies"--the control of precise objectives including Seoul's "industrial belt." In a longer conflict, the South would be able to wage a victorious counter-offensive--at the cost, it is true, of the destruction of a major part of its urban and industrial regions.

In fact, though the North has managed to conduct a more powerful defense effort, despite its limited resources, smaller population, and troubled economy, this military advantage is doomed to be eroded in the future. Three potential vulnerable points afflict the North Korean forces: its air forces use aging equipment; it has insufficient personnel (and the recruiting of 16-year-old boys does have an adverse impact on North Korea's industrial potential); and there are not enough highly skilled technicians available. This makes it more difficult to use the most sophisticated military technology. More generally, the South can easily develop both its economy and its defense potential, because of the vitality of its steel, petrochemicals, and electronics industries, its naval construction capabilities, and its international credit which can attract outside assistance. But on the contrary, the North has to face a serious economic situation, and a heavy foreign debt, so its choices in terms of arms will hardly be flexible.

This expected development does entail one risk: there could be an early action taken by the Pyongyang regime, a military action against the South during this critical phase which will precede both the North Korean economic decline and the upturn in the South's military potential. Another, and more favorable option, may also be considered a possibility: Pyongyang's leaders could begin to pay more attention to domestic economic needs, combining this with a corollary concern about an easing in relations with the South, and a reduction, at least temporarily, of tensions--a "thaw"--that would in essence echo the thaw in the Russia of Malenkov and Khrushchev after Stalin's death.

The Interaction of Foreign Powers

For centuries Korea, a nation and country forming a bridge between China and Japan, has been a major strategic pawn for its two larger neighbors. Since 1945, it has also come to be a strategic East-West pawn, because of the Soviet Union's growing role in Asia--a pawn perceived belatedly by the United States, which in 1950 excluded South Korea from its "defensive perimeter line." But 4 years later, the United States included South Korea in its "containment line." The Korean peninsula today represents an obvious pawn for the four major powers present in the Asia-Pacific region: the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan--with interests that are roughly parallel for the two liberal-western powers on one side, and for the two communist powers on the other, with all the "Four" sharing an inclination to support the status quo.

The United States' interest in the security of Korea proceeds first of all from its historic engagement in the 1950s in a war that has become a symbol of containment in Asia, and from its conviction that a pullout from the peninsula would be interpreted by the United States' Asian allies as proof of its total disengagement from the region's affairs. It also comes from the desires of the United States for the establishment of a peaceful and stable order in eastern Asia, and the view that a communist takeover of the entire Korean peninsula would decisively affect the regional balance of power. And finally, this interest is also derived from the conviction of the Washington leaders that the security of Japan and of South Korea are inseparable. This conviction appeared as early as the exchange of notes between Messrs Acheson and Yoshida at the time of the signing of the peace and security treaty in 1951. From a prospective point of view, the United States considers the reunification of Korea to be the ultimate goal of its commitment there, but it has no interest in obtaining this reunification at the cost of open hostilities or a serious political conflict with the Soviet Union and China.

Japan's political interests converge quite well with those of the United States: Tokyo's minimum interest is to maintain a state of peace in Korea, for a reopening of hostilities would entail at least an indirect involvement of Japan in the conflict. Japan also wants to prevent reunification under a communist regime, for a communist Korea would pose a serious threat to its economic interests and security, and would force it to proceed with an accelerated rearmament program. One special feature coloring the Japanese political perception of the

Korean conflict is the heritage of history, and its status as a former occupying power in the peninsula. These factors have led Japan to maintain a certain degree of reserve (even though it is no longer a matter of inhibition), a reserve that sometimes goes beyond what the South Koreans would like. This happened when Japan, after its reconciliation with South Korea on 22 June 1966, took part in the ASPAC [Asia and Pacific Council] convened by Seoul, but blocked the efforts of the states which wanted to make it an anticommunist military alliance.

The Korean issue is one of the few on which the attitudes and analyses of the Soviet Union and China generally concur. The two major communist powers consider a reunification of Korea in a liberal-western context contrary to their interests. This interest in Korea was amply demonstrated by the Chinese intervention in 1950 alongside North Korea, and it does not seem to have diminished today (the conduct of the Chinese forces during the Korean War is still one of the major lessons taught to young officers, as we saw in May 1979 at the Military Academy in Peking). The two powers both consider reunification in a communist context dangerous, but they each fear a form of communism following the other communist power. Both of them believe that reunification by force would be highly risky, and would prefer to avoid this--because of a possible escalation toward a broad confrontation between superpowers, and as a minimum, a deterioration in relations with the United States and Japan. Of course, from a Machiavellian point of view, both Moscow and Peking fear any Korean reunification, no matter what its political context, for a unified Korea would have a considerable potential for independent action. There is one long-term difference, though: the Soviet Union might one day be tempted by a North Korean military operation, as it is certain that Pyongyang could then count only on Soviet support.

Among the four great powers, only the United States plays a direct role in the deterrence of an eventual aggressor. The physical presence of the U.S. forces in Korea is symbolized by the Second Infantry Division and the 314th Airborne Division, as well as by anti-aircraft defense, communications, and intelligence units, and by various logistics services, but also by the virtual air and naval reinforcements stationed in Japan and on Guam, by the Seventh Fleet, which provides Korea's naval defenses--and finally, by the U.S. capability to transfer airborne units rapidly from the United States. The U.S. forces have a triple mission: to compensate for the deficiencies and vulnerable points of the Republic of Korea's forces; to deter North

Korea from undertaking any aggression and to encourage Moscow and Peking to preach restraint to their ally; and through the U.N. command, to have a structure for supervising the peace-keeping apparatus established by the armistice agreement.

Japan's role, while less direct than the U.S. role, is no less vital: first, Japan provides the bases and installations essential for the support of the U.S. forces in Korea, and secondly, it can provide the South Korean forces with intelligence and logistics support; in general terms, it is clear that Japan's economic cooperation with South Korea and the quality of their political relations are an advantage for Seoul in its quest for security. The concrete military impact of Peking and Moscow is much more negligible; the North Korean forces, at least for the time being, are less dependent on foreign support.

Now that the elements of deterrence have been described, we should mention that deterrence of the virtual aggressor depends not only on the engagement of the United States at the side of South Korea, but also on North Korea's perception of this engagement. In this light, the Carter administration's proposal to withdraw U.S. ground forces from Korea, formulated in 1977, could have had a destabilizing effect on the region's security--the turnaround in President Carter's position during his visit to Korea on 20 July 1979 testifies to this. Any new uncertainty about the reality of U.S. backing could encourage the Republic of Korea to provide its own independent deterrence by obtaining nuclear weapons. The South Koreans have both the financial and technological capability to do so. This is an understandable ambition, but certainly a dangerous one, as it could lead to "pre-emptive" action, if not by North Korea, at least by Moscow or Peking.

The 1953 armistice agreements called for a final settlement--a Korean peace and unification treaty--to be negotiated by a political conference and endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly. But the 1954 Geneva Conference proved that there was no consensus on the Korean issue between the parties in conflict.

Two "sites" are still open for discussions on Korea: the Joint Armistice Commission, which has never been able to implement the 1953 provisions on controlling the introduction of weapons in the peninsula; and the United Nations, with its annual exercise in frustration. This frustration is due to two successive conflicts on legitimacy: until the start of the 1970s, the General Assembly maintained that the Seoul government was the only legitimate power in the peninsula; since that time it has chosen a

position of "equidistance" between the two regimes--but it is the Pyongyang leaders who claim to be the sole legitimate authority in Korea.

Two negotiations with differing objectives might be appropriate.

One would be designed to reduce military tensions in the peninsula: on one hand, by the enlargement of the DMZ and the introduction of an international force based on the model of the Sinai peacekeeping force; and on the other, by the control of arms transfers and the prohibition of certain types of weapons (a control that would only make official and extend the de facto limitations imposed by the two major powers: the North Korean regime, despite its appeals and protests, has never gotten any Mig 23 aircraft). What framework should be used for such negotiations? The Armistice Commission would be too narrow in scope. A "Five-Member Conference"--the two Koreas, the United States, the Soviet Union, and China--seems essential. Two series of talks would be required to prepare for this conference: trilateral talks between the United States and the two Koreas (and not bilateral meetings between Washington and Pyongyang; that North Korean proposal was intended essentially to alter the representative status of the South Korean regime in the eyes of world opinion); and also preliminary negotiations, perhaps in the Security Council, between the United States, the Soviet Union, and China.

Was the North Korean proposal of 10 January 1984, conveyed by Mr Zhao Ziyang during his visit to Washington, designed with this in mind? At the time this article is being written, 4 months later, this diplomatic initiative has made hardly any progress: the "double language" of Pyongyang, its stated objective of the "withdrawal of the American forces," and its persistent attacks against the "puppet authorities in Seoul," do create some legitimate reservations on the part of the Republic of Korea government.

The other negotiation is more political in nature: it is designed to consolidate peace between the two Korean states and to increase the prospects for unification; it concerns the two Koreas directly. Here there already exists a "channel" for negotiations: the two Red Cross organizations. But the talks have been discontinued since 1972--both because of the North Korean regime's fear of the consequences of any expansion in exchanges with the South, and its desire to bring about a subversion of the South Korean regime through its support for groups opposing the Seoul government, groups which are in fact manipulated by

Pyongyang. In truth, only external pressures, such as the pressure exerted by the East German leader Honecker during his visit to North Korea in 1978, when he argued for a "German-style solution," could bring about a modification of the North's position and a reopening of the talks. The foreign powers could then intervene once again, after this result had been achieved, to deal with the dual Korean legitimacy (through cross recognitions and dual admissions to the United Nations).

Korea's friends can only express a fervent hope: that such a "German-style" procedure may lead to a reduction in tensions and an acceptance of its legal separation, making possible an indepth sociological drawing together of the different portions of the nation, the deepening of contacts between the "separated brothers," and finally, the preservation of the future. This solution seems all the more desirable as in 1945, the division of Korea was not, as was the case with Germany, a matter of giving concrete expression to a sanction--but simply the result of the relative disinterest of the United States, its desire to establish a counterpart to the Soviet engagement on the Asian front, and its total ignorance of the problems that joint trusteeship would create. And yet, with the Cairo declaration of 1 December 1943, the wartime allies had promised Korea freedom and independence. And not even the most stalwart advocates of international "raison d'etat" could maintain that divided states must be eternal.

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CSO: 4219/012

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

UNGA ATTENDANTS SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK131031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--Delegates of many countries at the first committee of the 39th UN General Assembly fully supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a report.

The Yugoslav delegate stressed that the propositions of the DPRK made a sound and constructive basis for the country's reunification.

The Vietnamese delegate noted that the United States was now bringing into shape a military alliance in Northeast Asia and strengthening its military presence in the Korean peninsula.

The Mongolian delegate expressed deep concern over the U.S. imperialists' scheme to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in South Korea. The Mongolian People's Republic supports once again the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to turn the situation on the Korean peninsula for the better and achieve a peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, without any outside interference, he declared.

The Soviet delegate pointed to the fact that a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea was in the making. He continued:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward affirmative propositions to guarantee the security on the Korean peninsula and achieve the country's peaceful reunification, a precondition of which is the pullout of the U.S. forces.

The Romanian delegate voiced support to the stand and proposals of the DPRK for an independent and democratic reunification of the country.

The Cuban delegate said that the U.S. forces were illegally occupying South Korea and this is a very grave obstacle in the way of realizing the country's peaceful reunification in the interests of the Korean people.

The Hungarian delegate said that the realisation of the DPRK Government's initiatives for a peaceful and democratic reunification of the country would signify a great progress in the improvement of the international climate. For this reason, he stated, Hungary expresses solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle and continues to support all efforts to achieve reunification.

The Polish delegate declared that the Polish Government strongly supported the struggle of the Korean people to achieve reunification on the basis of the recent constructive and all-embracing proposals advanced by the DPRK Government.

CSO: 4100/082

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER COMMENTS ON FLOOD RELIEF

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 29 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Warm Hands of Brotherly Love, a Historical Event: No One Can Stop the Flow of Blood Brothers' Love]

[Text] While the great interest and attention of all of our people and the people of the world are focused on us, the relief goods for the flood victims of South Korea, which are the manifestation of warm brotherly affection of the people of the northern half of the republic, are finally going to reach the southern land.

With the acceptance by the South Korean Red Cross of the decision of the Central Committee of the Red Cross of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to send 50,000 sok (1 sok = 4.9629 bushels) of rice, 500,000 meters of fabric, 100,000 tons of cement, and medicine to the flood victims of the torrential rains from the end of August to the beginning of September in South Korea, our relief goods are going to reach the South Korean flood victims.

As this is the first significant development for our people, who have had a history of nearly 40 years of separation between North and South, all of our people are jubilantly cheering, and our land of 3,000 li is filled with joy.

Creating the first fine precedent of extending and receiving help, as a result of our measures of brotherly love and sincere efforts, is an event of special significance both from the standpoint of our race and from a humanitarian standpoint.

Our relief goods reaching the South Korean flood victims will not only alleviate the pains of southern compatriots who are suffering from the calamity, and help stabilize their lives, but it will also create a fine atmosphere for doing away with the distrust and misunderstandings between the North and the South, and realize the unity of our people. It is also an important event of major significance in advancing the peace of our nation and the task of peaceful unification.

The fact that we can send the relief goods, which are filled with the warm brotherly affection of the people of the northern half of the republic, to

the flood victims of South Korea is a noble result of the boundlessly warm affection and care of our fatherly leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, and our dear leader and comrade Kim Chong-il, who both want to see the lives of the disaster victims of the southern brethren become stable as soon as possible.

The heartfelt brotherly love and blood brother's affections of all the people and youth of the northern half of the republic, who are truly sympathetic regarding the disaster and pain experienced by their southern brothers who share the same blood, and who want to extend help in bringing about stability in their lives, have borne fruit.

In the past, in support of our great leader's wish, our party and government took numerous measures to help alleviate the misfortune and pain of the southern compatriots.

Our great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, instructed as follows:

"We earnestly hope that all of the precious assets that we have created shall be made available to help rebuild the South Korean economy and help the people of South Korea get out of poverty" ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 2, p 224)

For a long time, since the country was divided by the U.S. imperialists, brothers of the North and the South, in spite of sharing the same blood and living on the same land as one people, have not been mutually complimentary, and have been unable to either give or receive relief goods even when disasters hit them.

As our living standards rise higher and as we become happier, by virtue of the wise leadership and warm care of our great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and our dear leader Kim Chong-il, our people feel pained about the people of South Korea, who are so often victimized by calamities and experience sufferings, and can hardly suppress their warm hearts for extending help with the fruit that they have created. Our people never forget for even a moment the people of South Korea, and believe it to be their noblest duty to alleviate the suffering experienced by the South Korean people.

From the standpoint of our loving compatriots, our party and the government of our republic proposed a number of the most rational and realistic plans to open the door to unification in the past, and did their utmost to realize these plans. At the same time, they took every measure possible to alleviate the misfortune and suffering of the people of South Korea.

In all these measures that our party and the government of our republic have taken, the warm fatherly love of our great leader and our dear leader, who spared nothing to alleviate the suffering of our brothers in the South, is clearly reflected.

Each time an electric power generation station and a cement factory were constructed in the North, our great leader had the rebuilding of the dilapidated South Korean economy in mind. When a textile factory was built,

he thought about helping the poorly clad people of South Korea, and as he watched children dancing on theater stages, he contemplated how to open an avenue of learning to the children of South Korea.

In the past, no such attempts of extending brotherly love on the part of our party and the government of our republic were realized because of the sabotaging of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet gang, who instigated an internal split of our people, and their confrontations, and threw cold water on our genuine blood brothers' affection.

The unprecedentedly important event in the history of our divided fatherland of sending relief goods to the flood victims of South Korea was made possible solely by the fatherly love and warm care of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, and our dear leader and comrade Kim Chong-il.

After having learned that numerous flood victims of South Korea has lost their homes and were suffering from hunger, cold, and disease, our great leader and dear leader and comrade decided to extend a helping hand and provide all the care needed, so that the relief goods, filled with the blood brothers' affection of the people of the northern half of the republic, could reach the flood victims of South Korea.

As a result, the cleanest and highest quality relief goods, prepared with all the care necessary, have finally left for the South.

While all of our people are cheering and are filled with jubilant feelings about this exciting event, the puppet gang of South Korea is going against the major trend of the time, creating confrontation and enmity within our people, and frantically waving anti-communist propaganda.

The South Korean puppet gang, which had clamored from the beginning that our humanitarian and brotherly measures were for "political propaganda" purposes and so forth, recently declared that they could anticipate an "armed provocation" from the North "on the pretext of providing relief goods to the flood victims," and has openly committed an act of treason against our people by responding with a "high state of alert" to our gestures of brotherly love. What was worse was that at a "national security meeting," called on the 20th, the traitor Chun Doo Hwan declared that "a war crisis is imminent" on the Korean peninsula, and clamored that they should counter it "by strengthening the cooperation with the friendly nations."

As the whole world knows, the factors threatening the peace and security of the Korean peninsula and Asia lie in the reckless war provocation schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet gang of South Korea.

In spite of the existing situation, behind the clamor of the puppet gang about the danger, which does not exist, lies an evil criminal scheme. By creating an artificial sense of urgency, they are trying to drum up feelings of North-South confrontation and war, instead of racial unity and reconciliation, and they are suppressing the spirit of resistance of the people, and sabotaging our brotherly relief measures.

When the entire population of our country and all of the people of the world are all happy about the present exciting event, the South Korean puppet gang alone is making a fuss by calling a "national security meeting" and declaring "a high state of alert." There is no other way to explain such behavior except that they had other ulterior motives for their decision to receive our relief goods, rather than to just alleviate the suffering of the flood victims.

The South Korean side, after having agreed to meet on the 21st to settle the question of the place to which the transporting automobiles should proceed, turned the fact completely around by charging that we ruptured the mutual contact. After having declared that we would ship the relief goods to the place designated by the South Korean side as soon as possible, they slandered us maliciously by describing our agreement as "surrender" and a "failure of the southward invasion attempt." All of this behavior was designed not to receive our relief goods, but to sabotage the mutual contact deliberately, to blame us for the failure, and to instigate the North-South confrontation by seizing the opportunity. This is self-evident.

Such attitudes as these of South Korea are only possible in ignorant and rough hooligans, who do not possess elementary courtesy or morality.

Since the International Red Cross was created, it has undertaken numerous relief works, and there has never been so much trouble and arguments as with the South Korean puppets.

The South Korean puppet gang does not have the slightest thought of helping the compatriots victimized by calamities, let alone the people of our country, and they only have greed for power and seek individual comforts and pleasures.

Puppet traitor Chun Doo Hwan is indifferent to the rising voice of help from the hundreds of thousands of disaster victims. He went to see the Japanese master, and committed a traitorous act by selling the country and the people. Thus, they have completely exposed their true identity.

All of these facts show that although the South Korean puppets merely use words such as "harmonious unity of our people" and "openness," they are in reality afraid of the North-South contact, and go so far as to stand in the way of sharing our blood brother's love.

Throwing cold water upon the emotions of our people, who wish to bring together our blood brothers' affections, and sabotaging the effort because of their greed for political power, are the criminal acts which are to receive the inescapable denouncement of our people.

The South Korean authorities must be aware of the fact that our compatriots, both in and out of the country, and the people of the world are watching under what situation and with what sort of attitude the South Korean side receives our relief goods for the South Korean flood victims.

Our relief goods, which are tokens of our blood brothers' warm affection, must reach the South Korean flood victims intact, in its entirety, as soon as possible, and should be helpful in stabilizing their lives.

In light of the final total of flood victims, announced by the South Korean authorities, our relief goods are to go around as follows: about 250 kilograms of rice (5 bales) and 17 meters of fabric per family, on the basis of 5 persons per family; cement for constructing about 30,000 houses; and medicine to be useful in preventing and treating various types of diseases in the flooded regions.

The South Korean side should not play tricks with our brotherly relief goods, and should receive them with courtesy and dignity. They should take all the necessary measures to distribute the goods to the flood victims accurately and as soon as possible.

The blood brothers' feelings flowing continuously between the people of the North and the South cannot be blocked by concrete barriers or by any vicious schemes of the puppets.

We are convinced that our brotherly measures will not only give happiness to all our people and to all the people in the world, but also contribute greatly to the solidarity of our people between the North and the South, and to the exploring of the road to a peaceful unification of our country.

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CSC: 4110/017

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON PANMUNJOM INCIDENT

Panmunjom Incident Denounced

SK040950 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Paek Chong-won, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, issued a talk yesterday in connection with the atrocity by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet army who barbarously murdered our security guards in the Panmunjom conference room area on 23 November. He sternly condemned and punished with surging national indignation the barbarous murderous act of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army who killed and seriously wounded our security guards in broad daylight, branding it an open provocation in violation of the Armistice Agreement and, in particular, the provisions agreed upon between the two sides on safety in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom and as an intolerable act against peace.

He then indicated: The perpetration of this shooting incident at Panmunjom at a time when peaceful talks have been held in succession between the North and the South is by no means accidental. This is precisely a deliberate and premeditated act designed to prevent the alleviation of tension and the creation of an atmosphere for dialogue in Korea at any cost.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are now desperately trying to conceal the shameless atrocity they perpetrated and to shift the responsibility for the incident onto the Republic. However, no one will be deceived by this.

We are keenly watching with high alertness the reckless provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, perpetrated behind the curtain of the dialogue between the North and the South which has been arranged through much effort.

None of the Korean compatriots in Japan will tolerate any aggression or provocation by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should apologize for their criminal act of barbarously murdering security guards of the Republic, should strictly punish the criminals, and should immediately return to the Republic the foreign tourist who they took away by force.

He strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique immediately renounce all acts of throwing a cold blanket over the atmosphere of dialogue between the North and the South and that they withdraw the U.S. imperialist forces from South Korea without delay.

Rally Speaker

SK050245 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Speech by (Kim Hyon-e), wife of Hong Song-mun, one of the North Korean security guards killed in 23 November Panmunjon shooting incident, at Kaesong mass rally on 29 November]

[Text] [Announcer] (Kim Hyon-e), wife of Comrade Hong Song-mun, who was sacrificed in the recent incident, spoke next. On behalf of the bereaved families of the sacrificed comrades, she fiercely condemned the enemy's murderous barbarity with surging indignation and hostility against the U.S. imperialist beasts and the South Korean puppets who ruthlessly murdered Comrades Hong Song-mun, Yun Kyong-chun, and Kim Chong-chol, the beloved revolutionary comrades and flesh and blood. She continued:

[Begin recording] I grind my teeth and tremble with anger at the thought of this. [Words indistinct] I feel as if I were listening to their (Plustful) voices and cheerful laughter. They were very glad when they returned from the Panmunjon guardpost on the day when the trucks loaded with relief goods overflowing with our compatriotic feeling crossed the Demarcation Line to the land of the South, saying that it was for the first time in the history of the 40-year division and that a door for reunification will be wide open soon.

Here is the way my husband expressed his firm resolve: Whenever I go to Panmunjon, the [word indistinct] guardpost of the fatherland, I always think of the warm and gracious bosom of love of the great leader and Comrade dear leader in which I have been brought up with their tender love. How can I waste even a single moment of my life [words indistinct]?

My husband and his comrades-in-arms were such men. My husband Hong Song-mun, who loved justice with clean conscience, even on the day of the incident as well, tried to protect and warn a foreign tourist who was crossing the central Demarcation Line not realizing the order in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjon. Despite their efforts they were shot and killed by the automatic rifles of the devilish U.S. imperialist enemy across the Demarcation Line. How can I sufficiently express my feelings of extreme grudge and anger?

Why on earth have the U.S. imperialist wolves, who have their home thousands of miles away across the Pacific, come to the land of Korea, shooting rifles recklessly and taking away the valued lives of our people?

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors are entrenched in the South land, we cannot live in peace even for a moment. We will never forget, even if time passes and mountains and rivers change, the barbarous murders committed in this land by the U.S. imperialist beasts and the South Korean puppet clique. How can we forget the crime of the U.S. imperialist beasts who (?buried alive), stabbed to death, and strangled to death our innocent mothers and children in Sinchon, the land of grudge, during the Fatherland Liberation War and the horrible barbarity of the Chon Tu-hwan rascals, the human butcher, who massacred the Kwangju residents who rose up in the struggle of resistance for democracy with tanks and armored cars by running over them, stabbing them to death with bayonets, disemboweling pregnant women, and cutting out the breasts of female college students?

We still remember clearly and vividly the devilish and beastly barbarity committed at the Demarcation Line not far from here in April 1967 when they cruelly murdered our five guards who were performing their normal duty and on 18 August 1976 when they committed a grave provocation in Panmunjom, running wild like beasts. The situation created by the appalling barbarity committed by the U.S. imperialist beasts this time in Panmunjom is comparable to the one created at that time, and it was an appalling barbarity showing their extreme maliciousness and brutality.

Whenever the hearts of entire people of the nation are filled with aspirations for reunification, the U.S. imperialist enemy has attempted to block the bright future of the reunification of the fatherland by perpetrating (?provocative) incidents in the area of Kaesong near the Demarcation Line, thus intentionally aggravating tension. What does this show? This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the sworn enemy with whom we cannot share the same sky.

The robbers who break into the house carrying a dagger should be beaten to death with a club. At the moment of the comrades' last breath, my husband said that we should take our revenge on the U.S. imperialist enemy a hundredfold and a thousandfold. Yes. We should take revenge blood for blood. Even if my [word indistinct] is torn to pieces and into powder, I will make them pay a hundredfold and a thousandfold for the blood of my husband and his comrades-in-arms who fell harboring enmity. I will certainly take my revenge on the enemy.

As a member of the revolutionary bereaved family I will firmly keep the revolutionary guardpost assigned to me in a manner worthy of my sacrificed husband and the revolutionary comrades, and firmly resolve that all of my family will be utmostly loyal generation to generation to the great leader and Comrade dear leader for the reunification of the country and the completion of the chuche revolutionary cause as my husband and the revolutionary comrades-in-arms who fought, devoting their youth, life, and everything, for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people, and as [name indistinct], hero of the art films "Always With One Heart" and "The Pledge on That Day." [End recording] [Chanting of slogans]

Officer Seeks Revenge

SK010508 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The criminal act of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet army of barbarously murdering the guards of our side in the area of the conference room in Panmunjom is arousing surging indignation among our People's Army soldiers. Comrade Pak Kwang-suk, a KPA officer, said:

[Begin Pak recording] Now, our People's Army soldiers cannot hold back their indignation and burning thoughts of revenge over the bestial brutality of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet army wretches' perpetration of a shooting incident in the area of the conference room at Panmunjom, murdering guards of our side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors occupy half of our fatherland and indulge in human massacre everyday, turning South Korea into a human living hell and a human massacre ground.

This shooting incident perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet army wretches more clearly shows that the wretches really are the violators of the peace between the North and the South and killers whose main business is human massacre. After giving telephone notice calling for a cease fire because unarmed personnel would enter to rescue their wounded revolutionary comrades, guards of our side approached [the Military Demarcation Line]. How could they be the object of gunfire? How could the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet army wretches fire in broad daylight at the guards of our side who tried to alert and rescue the foreign tourist who did not know the rules in the area of the conference room in Panmunjom? This is something only hordes of cannibals or wild beasts like the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet army wretches, who do not follow the rules and laws they have agreed to in the Joint Security Area [JSA] and who think nothing of killing people, can contemplate.

Our People's Army soldiers will not allow the blood of the fellow revolutionary soldiers to be shed in vain. Revengeful blood is boiling in our hearts, demanding the price of the blood of our fellow revolutionary soldiers from the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet army wretches. We should repay them a hundred fold or a thousand fold for this blood. The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet army wretches will never escape the responsibility for this shooting incident and will receive due punishment from our people and our People's Army soldiers.

Now, our People's Army soldiers are in a combat-ready posture, poising ourselves to obtain without fail the price of the blood of our revolutionary comrades. The U.S. aggressors and the South Korean puppet army soldiers should not run wild recklessly. [End recording]

Organizations Denounce Incident

SK031135 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Pyon Chang-pok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea [UAWPK]; Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union [KJU]; and Choe Yong-hwa, first vice chairman of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea [GFULAK], issued statements today respectively, condemning the criminal atrocity perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique in barbarously murdering our security guards in the Panmunjom conference room area.

In his statement, Pyon Chang-pok, chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee, said that the murderous atrocity of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique in Panmunjom has aroused surging indignation among agricultural working people as well as all the people in the northern half of the Republic, and continued: For the brigands who sneaked into another country as uninvited guests to wantonly shoot at our Korean people, the masters, and to perpetrate a murderous act against them is itself precisely an illegal and criminal act.

Nevertheless, far from apologizing for their crimes, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are shamelessly trying to shift the responsibility for them onto us, slandering us who are the victims.

Referring to the fact that on 28 November the secretary of the U.S. Department of Defense openly voiced a U.S. plan to reinforce the armed forces of aggression in South Korea, clamoring about the danger of southward invasion and the like, Chairman Pyon Chang-pok denounced and condemned the U.S. imperialist aggressors, saying that they are precisely the ringleaders aggravating tension and increasing the danger of war in Korea.

He said that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are heightening the danger of aggression against us and that the situation in Korea has reached a touch-and-go stage, and stressed: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should apologize for their atrocity of having barbarously murdered our security guards at Panmunjom, strictly punish the criminals, and immediately return the foreign tourist whom they took away by force.

In his statement, Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the KJU Central Committee, said that not only all journalists in the Republic but also all conscientious men of the press of the world are today expressing great indignation over the Panmunjom shooting incident of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. He continued: The Panmunjom shooting incident is a criminal act deliberately perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in a bid to maintain the ruinous colonial and fascist rule and anticommunist stronghold in South Korea.

In the wake of the Republic's compatriotic relief step for the South Korean flood victims, the atmosphere of aspiring for national unity and the peaceful reunification of the country while opposing and rejecting the anticommunist propaganda of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges has rapidly increased among the South Korean people.

Today, the anti-imperialist, antifascist struggle of youths, students, and people in South Korea is increasing daily. This is by no means accidental.

Saying that all facts show that the South Korean puppets came to the site of talks reluctantly, giving in to the pressure of the trend, and that they had no intention to hold dialogue with us from the start, he stressed that if the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets truly want North-South dialogue and the peaceful reunification of Korea, they should apologize for this shooting incident in any form or way [ottohan hyongtae wa pangbop ulotunji], take a responsible step to prevent the recurrence of such an incident, immediately stop the anticommunist rackets, and create a favorable atmosphere for dialogue.

In his statement, the first vice chairman of the GFULAK Central Committee said that all men of literature and arts in the northern half of the Republic cannot repress their surging indignation against the barbarous murderous act perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique in broad daylight at Panmunjom, an act that is not only a most barbarous murderous atrocity that can be committed only by the murderers who do not have human conscience and reason and who do not know justice and civilization, but is also a deliberate and premeditated criminal act designed to block peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

Pointing to the warlike atmosphere in Panmunjom in which there is no guarantee for personnel safety and for peaceful talks, and where, in particular, there are still the bloodstains of the sacrificed brothers, he said that the inevitable postponement to next year of the second North-South economic talks is caused by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

He continued: While having perpetrated this incident, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are slandering our side like a thief turning on the owner. No matter how desperately the rascals may cling to the anti-communist confrontation and slanderous rackets against us, they will gain nothing from this.

In conclusion, he warned that if the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique continue to advance along the road of aggravating the situation, they will have to bear full responsibility for all consequences arising therefrom.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON PANMUNJOM INCIDENT

Situation Reviewed

SK011553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--What merits attention in the fortnightly situation is that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets caused a gun-firing incident in Panmunjom wrecking the atmosphere of North-South dialogue created with so much effort and further aggravating the tensions, stresses NODONG SINMUN today in a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation.

The paper says: The U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppet clique's brutal murder of guard personnel of our side on their routine duty in the conference room area in Panmunjom was by no means an accidental one.

The recent firing incident was a product of their consistent policies of the showdown of "strength" and war and and a deliberate provocation aimed to spoil an atmosphere of dialogue and increase tensions.

In the last fortnight, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique paid lip-service to peace in Korea and North-South dialogue in order to feign concern for them. But, in actuality, they disliked any positive atmosphere between North and South and threw a wet blanket over it.

The puppets (?belied) us, the other party to dialogue and tried to shift onto us the responsibility for the criminal act committed by them with the U.S. imperialists in the Panmunjom conference room area, far from being answerable and apologising for it.

At the threshold of the meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held in connection with the recent incident, the enemy repeated such military provocations as additionally introducing a large number of armed personnel into the conference room area and deploying machineguns there.

This has brought the situation in our country to an extreme pitch of strain and put the Panmunjom area in a horrible atmosphere where the North-South dialogue cannot be held free from fear.

This once again glaringly proves that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique do not want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and they are the very ones who aggravate the tensions in our country and render the situation tenser.

The South Korean students' anti-fascist struggle for democracy has also gained momentum.

What merits a particular attention is that their struggle got persevering and organized and they denounced the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a "military dictator" and "stooge of the United States" and rose in an undaunted struggle against the "Democratic Justice Party."

The South Korean students formed a "National General Federation of Students" and declared they would struggle till democracy has been achieved. This shows that no fascist suppression can break out the students' will and hints that their spirit of fighting against fascism and the "Democratic Justice Party" will mount higher as the days go by.

KPA Soldiers Rally

SK010411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--Soldiers' meetings were held on 30 November respectively at the units of the Korean People's Army to which Comrades Kim Kyong-sop and Ko Ki-yong belong in denunciation of the criminal outrage of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets in brutally killing guard personnel of our side in Panmunjom.

Speakers at the meetings sternly denounced the never-to-be-condoned outrage of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique in killing our guard personnel and said that the outrage was a deliberate and premeditated armed provocation aimed at attacking the northern half of the country by armed forces of aggression behind the facade of the dialogue.

Recalling that following the firing incident in Panmunjom the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets continued with their military provocations such as firing large-calibre machineguns at a post of our side in the demilitarized zone in the eastern sector of the front and infiltrating spy planes into the sky above our territorial waters, the speakers said that their acts have created a dangerous situation in our country which may touch off a war any moment.

The entire People's Army soldiers are watching with heightened vigilance the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist and Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and making full preparations to smash all their provocative moves at a stroke, they remarked.

Noting that they must not misunderstand our self-control as an expression of weakness, the speakers said:

We do not provoke others first, but will deal a decisive retaliatory blow at the aggressors if they dare pounce upon us.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must pay a due price for their murder of our revolutionary comrades-in-arms. The provokers are bound to meet a hundred-fold revenge.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop running wild, looking straight at the reality, and make an apology for the recent criminal act, return to our side at once the foreign tourist they took away by force and withdraw from South Korea without delay taking along their armed forces of aggression, as unanimously demanded by our people and the peace-loving people of the world.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges ignite a new war, persistently seeking a showdown of "strength" in defiance of our repeated warnings, our People's Army soldiers will administer an annihilating blow at them and sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from this land to the last one.

Daily Flays Shooting Incident

SK011533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--The brutal murder committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppets in the Panmunjom conference room area was not a "chance incident" but a deliberate provocation intended to bar the relaxation of tensions in Korea and the creation of an atmosphere of dialogue and a product of the criminal moves taken by the brutes in human shape in the 20th century, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The paper recalls that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have incessantly committed military provocations and mankilling against us, systematically violating the armistice agreement. It goes on to say:

In April 1967, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops fired at civil administrative policemen of our side on a routine patrol duty in the demilitarized zone of our side east of Panmunjom, killing five of them and injuring one other.

Their incident is still provoking resentment among our people. The U.S. imperialists caused the incident of the ship "Pueblo" in January 1968, the incident of the large spy plane "EC-121" in April 1969 and the incident of the 18 August Panmunjom provocations in 1976, leading the situation to the brink of a war.

They committed numerous piratic acts such as sinking our fishing boats in the high seas through a naval bombardment.

In August last year under the backstage manipulation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors the South Korean puppet clique mobilised a destroyer and an armed helicopter and shelled and bombed our fish shoal detection ship "Pungsan" sailing in the open seas off our east coast, sinking it and killing its crew.

The U.S. imperialists have goaded the fascist clique to brutally suppress and murder the South Korean students and the people who rose in demand of democracy and committed without hesitation murder, plunder, outrage and all other atrocities everywhere they went.

No sooner had the popular uprising broken out in Kwangju than Wickham, the then commander of the U.S. forces, issued an order to traitor Chon Tu-hwan to take over three divisions and one armoured unit under his command and let down the Kwangju popular uprising mercilessly.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors monstrous crimes in South Korea are those which can be committed only by the descendants of American cannibals.

The recent murder in Panmunjom is part of the provocations and massacre the U.S. imperialist aggressors have incessantly committed against the Korean people over the last nearly 40 years since their occupation of South Korea. This once again clearly proves that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are not only most cruel murderers but also most shameless and despicable brigands.

Our people will never tolerate the recent murder committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets and are firmly determined to make them pay dearly for it at any cost.

Cuban Minister Hits U.S.

SK032345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2324 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Havana, 2 Dec (KCNA)--The Cuban people are enraged by the U.S. imperialists' murder in Panmunjom and denounce it, said Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli. He was talking with the DPRK ambassador to Cuba on 29 November.

The Cuban people are well aware that the DPRK is taking a determined position and attitude toward the enemy's provocations, he said. It was a wise step to postpone the North-South talks.

He pointed out that at a time when an atmosphere for the dialogue between the North and the South was being created after the recent delivery of the DPRK's relief goods for South Korean flood victims and beginning of economic and Red Cross talks, the U.S. imperialists had hatched intrigues to dampen it and at last deliberately provoked the Panmunjom incident this time.

The step taken by the DPRK against the provocation was just, he said.

It is a duty of Cuba to support the peaceful reunification of Korea, he declared.

Dominican Committee Critical

SK041025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Dec (KCNA)--The Dominican Committee for Support to Korean Reunification issued a statement on 28 November denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army for brutally murdering guards of the DPRK side in Panmunjom.

The statement notes: It is not fortuitous that each time dialogue between North and South Korea began, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army perpetrated provocations.

The Dominican Committee for Support to Korean Reunification calls on the world public opinion to denounce the U.S. imperialists' moves to block a peaceful dialogue and stir up conflicts between the North and the South.

And our committee strongly demands that those who killed guard personnel of the DPRK on their routine duty be sternly punished.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces must immediately withdraw from South Korea taking along their lethal weapons.

The proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK should be carried into effect at an early date.

CSO: 4100/070

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PANMUNJOM FIRING INCIDENT

Foreign Figures Denunciations

SK130355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--The Latin American and Caribbean committee to support the reunification of Korea issued a statement on December 6 scathingly denouncing the murder of guards of the DPRK side by U.S. imperialist aggression troops and South Korean puppet army men in the Panmunjom conference room area.

Branding this brutality as a deliberate crime committed by the U.S. imperialists to aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula, the statement says:

We regard the criminal murder committed by the U.S. imperialists at a time when a climate of dialogue between the North and the South of Korea was being created as an act to increase the tensions between North and South and bar the dialogue.

We appeal to the governments, parliaments, public organizations of all countries and international organizations including the United Nations to lift up louder voices condemning the provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The U.S. imperialists must stop all their aggressive and provocative acts at once in the Korean peninsula, immediately pull out their aggression forces together with the modern destruction weapons, sternly punish the chief culprits in the murder case in Panmunjom and quickly send back the foreign tourist whom they kidnapped.

Nuran Nabie, secretary general of the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association, in his statement December 3, bitterly denounced the shocking murder of guards of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the U.S. imperialists and stressed that the U.S. imperialists must bear full responsibility for the incident and make an apology for it to the Korean people.

Overseas Koreans' Comments

SK120349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--Koreans under the influence of the ROK Residents Association of Japan (MINDAN) are bitterly denouncing the crime of U.S. imperialist aggression troops and South Korean puppet army men in killing guards of our side by firing at them in the Panmunjom conference room area, according to a KNS report.

A Korean trader under the influence of MINDAN residing in Tokyo said the incident was provoked by Americans and the problem would have been solved without firing.

The point is that the Americans get out of our land, he stressed.

Choe Pu-ik holding a leading post of MINDAN said he thought the firing at Panmunjom was a product of intrigues of a U.S. intelligence organ.

A MINDAN-lining Korean young man pointed out that the incident was provoked by Americans who fired first, which was a downright violation of the armistice agreement.

If the United States truly wants the relaxation of tension of the Korean peninsula, he said, it should respond to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the North and withdraw from South Korea.

Pak Ki-ho under the influence of MINDAN said that the firing incident at Panmunjom was an offspring of a provocation of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities who incite North-South confrontation and oppose a peaceful reunification. This is their old game, he added.

World Committee for Unification Comment

SK140352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made public a statement on November 29 calling upon all the national organizations and progressive forces to bring to light the truth of the U.S. imperialists' provocations in Korea and bitterly denounce them.

Giving a detailed account of the grave firing incident in which the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and South Korean puppet army men killed guards of the DPRK side in the headquarters area of the military armistice commission in Panmunjom, the statement notes:

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique caused the provocative firing incident at a time when a North-South dialogue was being arranged

by the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, thus aggravating again the tension between North and South and wrecking the atmosphere of dialogue.

It is entirely due to the destructive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique that the dialogue between North and South of Korea has been driven into a crisis.

The statement calls upon all the national organizations and progressive forces to demand the United States to withdraw its aggression forces and weapons from South Korea without delay and make efforts for the realization of tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities.

CSO: 4100/082

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ON MEANING OF 1979 MILITARY COUP IN SOUTH KOREA

SK140220 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
13 Dec 84

[Talk entitled "What the 12 December Coup for Purging the Army Means," from the program "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Officers and men of the Armed Forces: A period of 5 years has passed since the staging of the military coup perpetrated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan on 12 December 1979 for a purge of the army to seize power. The 12 December incident, called the military coup for a purge in the army, was perpetrated under U.S. support and manipulation.

As you know well, the political situation in South Korea after the 12 December incident was thrown into great upheaval. The masses' demand for democracy in society and independence was enhanced more highly than ever before and the remnants of the Yusin system attempted, using any means, to maintain even a provisional system.

Thus, the confrontation between the patriots and the nation-sellers and between democracy and fascism was further aggravated in this land. Amid such a situation, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, then commander of the Security Command and director of the Joint Investigation Headquarters of the Martial Law Command, gathered around himself the younger groups composed of his classmates from the military academy, and dreamed of seizing military power and reaching the summit of power.

Chon Tu-hwan, who had been loved by his masters for having displayed a peerlessly bestial character and deep loyalty to the United States, advanced along the road of realizing his aim for power under the support of his U.S. masters.

At approximately 1900 on the evening of 12 December, tens of thousands of troops from the 9th Division and Chong Ho-yong's air-borne troops that were stationed in the outskirts of Seoul, as well as more than 100 tanks and armored cars, were mobilized into Seoul at Chon Tu-hwan's order.

They encircled army headquarters, the Defense Ministry building, major (government office) buildings, and houses of some of the national assemblymen, blocking the Han River, and occupied major districts and buildings in Seoul. Thus, gunfire was exchanged in many places in Seoul for several hours. They arrested, in lightning fashion, more than 500 high-ranking officers who opposed Chon including Chong Sung-haw, army chief of staff; Yi Kun-o, Chong Pyong-cho and Chang Tae-won; and Mun Hong-ku, director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Thus traitor Chon Tu-hwan's military coup for a purge in the army to seize power was carried out successfully.

Officers and men of the armed forces, the 12 December coup was an unprecedented usurpation perpetrated in accordance with the manipulation and scenario of the United States from the beginning to the end. It was also a political drama fully showing the bestial character and ambition of traitor Chon Tu-hwan to usurp power.

As we can note from the 12 December coup, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a military hooligan engrossed in seizing power and a fascist tyrant who is unscrupulous about realizing his ambition for power.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a fascist tyrant and a murderer who immersed Kwangju in a sea of blood. Being embraced in the U.S. bosom, he seeks only personal pleasure and security by victimizing the national interests. He is indeed the enemy of our nation and an ugly person.

You, officers and men of the armed forces, should not be personal soldiers of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who maintains his life under the support of the U.S. aggressors. The majority of you were formerly workers, peasants, and students, or brothers and sons of workers, peasants, and students. Thus, you should rise up as one in the nation-saving anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to eliminate the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which trampled underfoot the democratic freedom and rights of your parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends.

This is the very road along which you should advance, and is a patriotic path. Thank you.

CSO: 4110/045

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES SOUTH'S RULING PARTY

SK301045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Nov (KCNA)--The "Democratic Justice Party," the private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, is now denounced and rejected by the South Korean students as the main target of attack in their anti-fascist struggle for democracy, says NODONG SINMUN today.

Stating that this is only too natural, the paper says:

As for the "Democratic Justice Party," it is an anti-national group to the marrow. It is a den of fascist blackguards, exploiters squeezing the people, and anti-communist fanatics. Its mission is to veil the one-man fascist dictatorship of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan with "party politics" and beautify his flunkeyist treachery.

What it has done so far has been to serve as a tool of traitor Chon Tu-hwan in turning South Korea into a colony and military base, a theatre of bayonet-brandishing and a living-hell where the sovereignty of the nation, democracy and civil rights are totally violated, and building higher the barrier of division, dampening the people's desire for reunification.

The fascistisation of socio-political life and the bankruptcy of the economy in South Korea that have reached the culminating point and the resultant impoverishment of the people, and the rife corruption are unthinkable apart from the crimes of the "Democratic Justice Party."

Reality shows that as long as the treacherous policy of the "party" bossed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan continues, the South Korean people's desire for independence, democracy and reunification can never be realised. That is why the South Korean students are struggling in demand of "the dissolution of the 'Democratic Justice Party'" beside "overthrow of Chon Tu-hwan."

Though the band of the "Democratic Justice Party" resorts to harsh repression to divert elsewhere the spearhead of students' attack directed against it, it will only reveal more glaringly its true color as the enemy of democracy.

(SO): 4100/070

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG RALLY WELCOMES SOUTH KOREAN DEFECTORS

SK110447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting of Pyongyang working people was held on December 10 in welcome of No Yong-sop who came over to the northern half of the republic.

At the meeting No Yong-sop was awarded Order of National Flag Third Class, a large monetary prize and souvenirs from the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

In his welcome speech at the meeting Choe Yong-sun, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, said it is a righteous act for the country and the nation that No Yong-sop deserted South Korea and came over to the northern half of the republic where his beloved blood-relations live. He warmly welcomed No Yong-sop on behalf of the Pyongyang citizens.

Speaking in reply, No Yong-sop said in an emotional tone: I extend heartfelt thanks and warm greetings to the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il who appraised my coming over to the North as a patriotic act and gave me the joy of rebirth, honor and happiness, far from blaming me for my past doing in going to the South, leaving my family and relatives, during the fatherland liberation war, deceived by the false propaganda of the Americans about the use of atomic bombs.

In a not long period of my stay in the North I have seen, felt and realised priceless things that I had not been able to learn in my whole life, he said, and went on:

If the South is to be turned into a paradise of the people like the North and the people in the South are to live a happy life as those in the North do, they must be led by the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

He earnestly called upon all the South Korean people to fight it out, not deceived by the anti-communist propaganda of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group, till they force the U.S. troops to withdraw, overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique and realise the desire for independence, democracy and reunification. He expressed his determination to do his utmost to hasten the day of reunification.

CSO: 4100/082

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RPR MISSION IN JAPAN SUPPORTS STUDENT STRUGGLE

SK040539 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
27 Nov 84

[Text] The RPR mission in Japan issued a statement on [date indistinct] supporting the South Korean youths' and students' antifascist struggle for democratization. The statement stressed that those South Korean students who went abroad since Chon Tu-hwan took power should all return and wage a daring antigovernment struggle, including the struggle to oppose the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous Japan junket, calling attention to the fact that this struggle is continuing more fiercely than before all across South Korea with the (?active participation) of the students and with systematic [word indistinct].

The statement condemned the Chon Tu-hwan ring which, flustered by the massive demonstrations of the youths and students, is driving riot police to commit barbarous suppression, arresting and detaining the students at random. The statement said that, if the Chon Tu-hwan treacherous ring does not listen to the masses' demands in the struggle of the youths and students desiring democracy and reunification and carries on the suffocation of democracy and anticommunist confrontation, it will not escape from greater condemnation from our nation and the world's masses and will bring about its own ruin.

The statement noted that there is a sacred task for the youths and students and the masses to overthrow the terrorist Chon Tu-hwan ring, to defeat the U.S. aggressive force which manipulates behind it, and to realize the reunification of the country, and called upon the masses of all walks of life to participate in carrying out this patriotic task.

CSO: 4110/036

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS PROTEST SUPPRESSION

Parents Protest Detention

SK030351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--The parents of the students now detained for occupying the "headquarters" building of the "Democratic Justice Party," a private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and waging the anti-"government" struggle are carrying on their fight in protest against the fascist clique's criminal act, according to a South Korean TONGA ILBO report.

They sent a letter of protest to the puppet authorities on 27 November in denunciation of the illegal suppression of the puppet clique and in demand of the immediate release of the detained students.

As already reported, the parents of students of Koryo, Yonsei and Songgyungwan universities on 22 November held a meeting at the Yonsei University, where they discussed measures of struggle and published a statement denouncing the puppet clique's fascist suppression.

Clique to Intensify Suppression

SK041028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Dec (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on 30 November revealed their intention to intensify suppression of students, talking about "check of illegal extracurricular activities" of students around the winter vacation, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Accordingly, the "Social Purity Committee," a fascist machine of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, set the period from 10 December to 26 February next year as a "period of wholesale checkup" and decided to supervise and check the students' activities.

The fascist clique try to block the righteous action of the students through intensified surveillance and repression of them under the pretext of "checkup."

CSO: 4100/070

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

'Miserable Reality' Calls for Struggle

SK101101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Monday, pointing to the ever-mounting struggle of the South Korean students and people against dictatorship and for democracy, says that it is none other than the miserable reality of South Korea that calls them to the anti-"government" struggle.

The paper says:

South Korea is a colony of the U.S. imperialists and the worst hell on earth.

In South Korea the fascist evil law and the bayonet are precisely a policy and order. There the people have their political rights totally trampled underfoot.

In South Korea, the campus is a school in name only. In actuality it is a pandemonium of secret agents and a military drill ground where activities of any organization or circle except the subsidized "Student Homeland Defence Corps" are banned.

People's right to existence is also ruthlessly violated in South Korea.

According to foreign press reports, there are millions of jobless people and people suffering from "abject poverty", unable to eke out their mean existence, number millions in South Korea. Nearly 80 percent of workers are paid low wages less than the minimum living cost.

It is Chon Tu-hwan and Co who have plunged the South Korean people into such a miserable destitution.

Through the reality the South Korean people have more deeply realized that as long as the Chon Tu-hwan fascist system is left intact, independence and democracy in South Korean society and national reunification, so eagerly desired by them, cannot be achieved.

The struggle of South Korean students calling for "overthrowing Chon Tu-hwan" and "dissolving the Democratic Justice Party" proceeded from their consciousness of reality.

The South Korean people demand that the Chon Tu-hwan group suppressing their desire for democracy at the point of the bayonet step down from power without delay.

As long as the Chon Tu-hwan group turns its face away from the people's demand and persists in misrule against the people, holding power in its hands, the struggle of the popular masses against it will continue and further expand as the days go by.

Chonnam Students Arrested

SK130345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on November 26 arrested three students including Yi Yong-u of Chonnam University in Kwangju, according to the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO,

The arrest was made on the charge of their involvement in the anti-"government" demonstration held in Chungjangro, Kwangju City, on November 23 and the massing of flame bottles on the roof of a building near the puppet Chungjangro police box that evening.

On the other hand, the fascist clique have thrown a dragnet to arrest students including Kim Song-kyu, chairman of the Chonnam University committee for promoting the restoration of democracy, and Mun Nae-tong, Yi Kum-tong and other patriotic students.

Koryo University Exam Boycott

SK140416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0304 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--Over 400 students of Koryo University held a campus meeting on December 11 and strongly demanded the release of all the fellow students who had been arrested by the fascist clique after occupying the "central party" building of the "Democratic Justice Party", the private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

They decided to totally boycott the termal examinations to push their demand.

When students of Koryo and other universities in Seoul staged a sit-down strike on November 14, occupying the "central party" building of the "Democratic Justice Party", the fascist clique rushed riot police to the scene and arrested 260 patriotic students including 30 girls.

Abuse of Women Students

SK140805 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--Twelve South Korean religious and women's organizations on December 7 brought a lawsuit in joint name at the puppet Seoul District public procurator's office against the puppet police who had insulted women students arrested in an anti-"government" demonstration, according to the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO.

Pointing out that "the authorities concerned, far from punishing the police, intimidated the women students who brought an action against them, demanding the girls to withdraw their statement", they accused the fascist clique of their mean act.

The organizations strongly demanded the punishment of the puppet police who abused the women students and the police bosses who encouraged it.

CSO: 4100/082

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON 1988 OLYMPIC GAMES

Cuba Will Not Attend

SK040401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Havana, 3 Dec (KCNA)--It is sure that Cuba will not participate in the Seoul Olympic Games, declared Fidel Castro Ruz on 1 December when he met Korean Ambassador Pak Yong-se. Fidel Castro stressed: We will wage a powerful struggle to prevent the Olympic Games in Seoul.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said that he sent a letter on 29 November to the president of the International Olympic Committee. In the letter he stressed that it was not proper to designate Seoul as the venue of the 24th olympic games.

He noted that today South Korea is covered with U.S. troops and their military bases and the South Korean "government" is ruthlessly trampling underfoot freedom, social rights and human rights.

In view of the given conditions, the Seoul Olympiad will not be helpful to the unity of the Korean nation nor will it contribute to the promotion of world peace and harmony, cooperation and friendship among nations, he said.

In his talk with the ambassador Fidel Castro Ruz said the imperialists are seeking a sinister scheme through the 1988 Olympic Games to further freeze the division of Korea and heighten the "position" of the South Korean puppets.

We should struggle, he stressed, to have the games held not in the United States or Seoul but in another place.

Pointing to the unjust seizure of the site of Pan-American Games by the United States, he stated that the intrigues of the imperialists with regard to the Pan-American Games and the Seoul Olympic Games should be frustrated.

Castro Calls for Change

SK040407 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
3 Dec 84

[Text] Havana--President of the Council of State and Ministers Fidel Castro called for contemplating the question of the '88 Olympics venue.

In his letter to International Olympic Committee [IOC] Chairman Samaranch, while expressing his concern over the present situation and prospects of the world sports movement, he said that the Los Angeles Olympic Games were dollar games, subjected to money-making. Saying that it is improper for the IOC to have selected Seoul as the venue of the '88 Olympics without learning a lesson from the Los Angeles Olympics, he urges the IOC to contemplate the question for the '88 Olympics venue and make the relevant decision.

END 11/11/84

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON ON KANG SONG-SAN OLYMPIC STATEMENT

SK121100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, in his talk issued on December 10, considering the views of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers, expressed in his letter to the president of the International Olympic Committee on the sites of the Pan-American Games and the 24th Olympic Games to be fully just, voiced support to the latter's positive assertions.

This fully reflected the will and desires of the Korean people, says MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary.

It continues:

If the question of the site of the Pan-American Games is to be settled in a fair way, Cuba which had sponsored the games should be chosen as the site. This notwithstanding, the site of the games was moved to the United States by a conspiratorial method. This was entirely due to the sinister political pressure of the United States to isolate Cuba.

The designation of Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games is also a product of the dastardly political intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to create "two Koreas".

The venue of the Olympic Games must be a place where there is no political trouble but democratic freedom is guaranteed and a durable peace ensured in the idea of the Olympiad.

In view of these conditions, Seoul cannot be a proper site of the Olympiad.

Above all, the situation in Seoul is more strained than in any other place of the world and the permanent danger of war prevails there. And South Korea is the most horrible graveyard of human rights in the world and a very unstable place politically under the reign of fascist suppression and terrorism.

It is an insult to the Olympiad and a disgrace to its history to hold it at such a place.

If the Olympic Games are held in the South of the Korean peninsula where North and South are directly confronted with each other, this would result in fostering the confrontation between them and creating "two Koreas." This is precisely the aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The International Olympic Committee must refrain from inciting the confrontation between the North and South of Korea and creating her permanent division and lend an ear to the demands of the Korean people and the world's progressive peoples and take a correct measure without delay.

The question of the Pan-American Games must be solved correctly without any political interference and the legitimate demand of Cuba be realised without fail.

This is a unanimous demand of the Korean people who hope for the sound development of the Olympic movement.

CSO: 4100/082

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DANISH REPORTERS RIDICULE KIM CHONG-IL'S WORK

SK070105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Dec 84 p 4

[From the colum "Press Pockets"]

[Text] The PYONGYANG TIMES, a North Korean English-language newspaper, has been made fun of by some Danish and Norwegian dailies because the North Korean paper did not detect a joke by four cubs of VIBORG STIFTS FOLKEBLAD, a leading Danish newspaper.

Last spring a copy of a book written by North Korea's heir apparent Kim Chong-il containing guidelines for journalists in all countries was delivered to the editorial office of VIBORG.

After reading the "Journalistic Guidelines," four trainee reporters of VIBORG who were all nearly dying from laughter over it wrote a jocular thank-you letter for the book to North Korea,

Their letter read: "We are deeply touched by the warm and boundless love and the uniquely exciting advice from your dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il."

They went on in the jocular letter, "It is difficult for us to work under the grey realities of capitalism in Denmark. But a couple of minutes reading in this inspiring book, crammed with the dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il's powerful, enthusiastic energy and beautiful, grand advice, has been sufficient to fill our hearts with joy and thereby to continue to fulfill our revolutionary task."

And their letters ends: "The book inspired us to happiness, good fortune and hopes for a bright future, also in our part of the world." Enclosed with the letter was a photograph of the four, studying Kim's book.

The four reporters, to their big surprise, have learned that the PYONGYANG TIMES published their letter under the heading "Friends Abroad Report."

The North Korean newspaper also carried the picture with a caption which said that the four Danish reporters were studying hard the book written by "Respected Comrade Kim Chong-il."

Kay Ove Carlsen said, "We are the trainees at the time. Kim Hundervad, who is a bright person from a journalist high school was the one who got the idea, because we were all nearly dying from laughter over the book from North Korea. And of course three of us immediately went along with the joke."

CSO: 4100/075

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA PLAYS ILLEGAL FISHING IN ANGOLA BY SOUTH'S BOAT

NR002523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Dec (KCNA)--The South Korean fishing boat "Pukyang 21" on 20 October dashed against an Angolan patrol boat when it was apprehended while engaging in illegal fishing 2 miles within the coastal waters of Angola only to be caught in its flight.

Commenting on this Wednesday, NODONG SIMUN brands this high-handed act of the South Korean fishing boat as an open violation of the sovereignty of Angola and international gangsterism.

Saying that such criminal acts of the 'South Korean puppets' are frequently perpetrated not only in Angola but in other countries such as Guinea and Mauritania, the author of the commentary says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group seated in the South Korean puppet regime today is a gang of murderers trained in the U.S. imperialists' bestiality and spirit of human-butchery from long ago. It is a criminal and a hideous enemy of the peoples of the new-emerging forces who customarily cuts a spoke in the wheel of the national cause and independent development of those peoples including the Asian and African peoples and threatens peace and security, serving his master as a guide of aggression.

The intrusion into territorial waters and international gangsterism of the South Korean fishing boat in Guinea, Angola and other countries can in no way be regarded as isolated actions. They are an offspring of the barbaric colonial fascist society of South Korea and a part of the crimes and violation of human rights committed by the Chon Tu-hwan camp abroad.

It is the height of sarcasm that the puppet clique, who commit a hundred evil and wicked acts against the peoples of the new-emerging forces as a hypocritical colonial stooge of U.S. imperialism, masking its ugly face, set up "promotion of relations" with the third world and play dirty tricks on them to disguise themselves as their "friend."

It is nobody's secret that the Chon Tu-hwan group serves the imperialists as their guide in the policies of aggression and war, making a noisy play of the phraseology of "freedom" and "peace," and as their tool of exploitation and pillage, twanging the harp of "friendship" and "cooperation."

The world progressive people and the third world people will never tolerate the puppets' shameless sophism and fraud.

CSO: 4100/070

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CHON'S MEETING WITH WICKHAM--Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--Chon Tu-hwan the puppet, when he met U.S. Army Chief of Staff Wickham in South Korea on December 10, raved that his clique were facing "a great threat" due to someone's "ill-boding moves" and "an equilibrium of strength" should be achieved through "combat force buildup" of the U.S. forces and the puppet army, according to a report from Seoul. His utterances were nothing but a sophism for making the stereotyped fiction of someone's "threat of southward invasion" and "military predominance" a fait accompli at any cost and thereby justifying the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea and reinforcing them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2333 GMT 12 Dec 84 SK]

MILITARY EXERCISE 'PLAYED'--Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique bent on war preparations for northward invasion staged another war exercise at a unit of the puppet army on December 19, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppet clique dubbed this sabre-rattling "an exhibition exercise" for "defence from someone's attack" and whipped up war hysterics, driving the puppet army unit into a military action simulating northward invasion. This fact shows that the South Korean military fascist clique are preoccupied with the wild design to provoke a war against the North, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, and are working with extra zeal to deliberately aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2337 GMT 12 Dec 84 SK]

MINISTER'S REMARKS 'PROPAGANDA'--Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet minister of culture and information, showed up in Taesong-dong, Kunnaymyon, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, on December 10 and cried that a sort of "trend" should be made to "flow into the north," according to a report. Such act of the fascist clique once again strips bare their ugly color as a diehard opponent to reunification. As everyone knows, Taesong-dong village is a place where our relief goods for the South Korean flood-sufferers were delivered towards the end of September. The puppets stand further naked as the enemy of the nation opposed to reunification by sending a high-ranking servant even to this place for a hysteric anti-communist propaganda. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 13 Dec 84 SK]

COUNCIL OF KWANGJU STATEMENT--Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--The South Korean Council of those arrested in Kwangju published its inaugural statement, according to the December 1 issue of URI NARA, a Koreans' newspaper published in West Germany. Referring to the heroic resistance of the Kwangju citizens in May 1980, the statement stressed that the resistance was a mass movement to get rid of the dictatorship and suppression and restore the rights of the workers, peasants and other popular masses and a national movement for democratic reunification aimed at achieving political and economic independence through the country's peaceful reunification. The statement appealed to those arrested in Kwangju and democratic citizens to powerfully advance in unity for the day when they would enjoy freedom and independence and live a peaceful and happy life in a reunified country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 14 Dec 84 SK]

RED CROSS TALKS TO RESUME--The head of the delegation of our side to the preliminary contact for the full-dress North-South Red Cross talks sent a telephone notice to the head delegate of the South Korean side. So Sung-chol, head of the delegation of our side to the preliminary contact for the full-dress North-South Red Cross talks sent a telephone notice today to the head delegate of the South Korean side. The telephone notice is as follows: To Cho Chol-ha, head delegate of the delegation of the preliminary contact of the Korean Red Cross Society: With the successful consummation of the preliminary contact on 20 November between the delegates of the North and South Red Cross organizations for the resumption of full-dress talks, the full-dress North-South Red Cross talks, which have been suspended for as long as 11 years in our country, will fortunately be held. This is a good thing that gives new hope not only to the displaced families and relatives in the North and South but also to all Korean people and to the world's peace-loving people who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of our country. I hope that the eighth full-dress Red Cross talks will be held at an early date and that the matters on the agenda will be discussed smoothly, and am glad that your side has agreed to our proposal to hold the eighth full-dress North-South Red Cross talks on 23 January next year. [Dated] 14 December 1984, [Signed] So Sung-chol, head of the delegation of the preliminary contact of the DPRK Red Cross Society. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0706 GMT 14 Dec 84 SK]

CONTINUED ECONOMIC TALKS--[Fourteen December telephone notice from Yi Song-nok, chief delegate of the DPRK side to North-South economic talks, to his South Korean counterpart] To Kim Ki-hwan, chief delegation of the South side to North-South economic talks: I consider it regrettable that the second round of North-South economic talks failed to be held on the scheduled date because of the shooting incident in Panmunjom on 23 November. I feel that such an act of increasing tension between the North and the South and of throwing a cold blanket over an atmosphere of dialogue should not be repeated again. Our side hopes that North-South relations will be improved in conformity with the aspirations and desire of the nation in the new year and North-South economic talks will also bear excellent fruit. Proceeding from this stand, we think it good to hold the second round of North-South economic talks on 17 January 1985. I notify you that a delegation from our side will go to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 1000 on that day, [Signed] 14 December 1984, Yi Song-nok, chief delegate of the North side to North-South economic talks [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0704 GMT 14 Dec 84 SK]

DJP'S 'POLICY EXPLANATORY BOOK'--Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--The "Democratic Justice Party", the private political party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, distributed a so-called "Policy Explanatory Book" on December 11 in which it declared that the present fascist "election law" should be maintained, contending that "the discussion of constitutional amendment for direct presidential election is undesirable", according to a radio report from Seoul. This revealed the traitor's criminal intention to stay in power for an indefinite period in reliance upon the "system of indirect election" by "a presidential electoral college," ruthlessly trampling underfoot even the elementary democratic demands of the broad segments of the people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 14 Dec 84 SK]

REINSTATEMENT OF DISMISSED JOURNALISTS URGED--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--The Association of Journalists dismissed in 1980 in South Korea issued a statement demanding the reinstatement of journalists who had been expelled from press organs by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the SINHAN MINBO, a Koreans' newspaper in the United States, 8 November reported. The statement said in part: It has been advertised that the problem of reinstatement of dismissed journalists has already been settled by press organs concerned. This is nothing but a lie invented by the "government." The dismissed journalists should be reinstated to their original status, their due rights, it declared. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 3 Dec 84]

POLICEMAN SHOTS FAMILY MEMBERS--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--Policeman named Yi Chong-pom belonging to the puppet Kyonggi Provincial Police Bureau in Seoul on 30 November fired his pistol at a five-member family, killing or wounding them, and this aroused indignation among people, according to a radio report from South Korea. This is one more product of the criminal anti-popular social system in South Korea where the fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military blackguards is in force and man-killing is committed as a daily occurrence. As already reported, in Uiryong, South Kyongsang Province, a puppet policeman hurled a handgrenade and fired his gun at passers-by, killing or wounding more than 100. Later on, puppet policemen committed almost every day such brutalities as firing at, assaulting and driving cars over inhabitants everywhere they went. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 3 Dec 84]

FISHERMEN'S SELF-DEFENSE CORPS--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--The anti-communist fanatic South Korean puppets formed a "Fishermen's Marine Self-Defence Corps" on 1 December, according to a report. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique drove out a large number of people in Changmok-myon, Kije County, South Kyongsang Province, and held an "inaugural meeting of the Fishermen's Marine Self-Defence Corps" and a "marine demonstration function" in an anti-communist fever. This corps consists of several platoons which have scores of vessels and nearly 200 fishermen. It was reported to be aimed at "blockading the infiltration of spy vessels" and "establishing a report system." This criminal action of the puppets seeks the heinous aim to intensify repression of fishermen and exacerbate the confrontation with the northern half of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 3 Dec 84]

BAD CONDITION OF SCHOOLS DEPLORED--Pyongyang, 4 Dec (KCNA)--South Korean private schools are in a dying condition due to a serious financial crisis, deplored a newspaper published in Seoul. The taxes collected from private schools by the puppet clique in 3 years till the end of last year amounted to 7,041,860,000 won. In particular, the "defence tax," "corporation tax," income tax, etc. which hold a big portion in taxes increased year after year to surpass the tax payability of private schools, aggravating their financial difficulty, the paper noted. In order to normalize the operation of "dying" private schools, it is imperative to revise the reactionary "private school law" and abolish the tax system. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 4 Dec 84]

MEETING IN JAPAN SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION--Tokyo, 3 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--The first meeting of representative members of the Nakano Prefectural People's Council for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Nakano Prefecture on 16 November. The meeting summed up the yearly work and discussed the problem of enhancing the role of the organization for promotion of Korean reunification and its immediate tasks. It was decided at the meeting to screen documentary films on the great leader President Kim Il-song's foreign tour at 10 Korea-Japan solidarity organizations in the prefecture, give lectures on the situation and hold regular meetings in each region. Meanwhile, the inaugural meeting of the Nagasaki Prefectural Society for Japan-Korea Friendship was held at the Teijima Hall in Nagasaki City on 19 November. The meeting heard a report of Risaku Egawa, chairman of the Nagasaki prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, and a speech of the chairman of the Nagasaki prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. A purport and rules of the society were adopted at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 5 Dec 84]

LIBERALIZATION IN NORTH--On 3 November, quoting an East European-block in Beijing source who reportedly visited North Korea recently, YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japan reported that North Korea has shown a change, allowing liberalization in its people's lives, giving in to foreign pressure for an open-door policy. According to this source, North Korea has sharply reduced work hours at plants and government offices. In the past, it has observed work hours from 0700 or 0800 to 1800 or 1900 with 2 to 3 hours at midday designated as rest hours. However, it has now reduced the midday rest period to 1 hour or 1 and 1/2 hours so that people can go home earlier. North Korea has also sharply reduced the hours of evening indoctrination classes for the people which has been conducted four or five times a week. As a result, people in North Korea have become able to spend more time at home, the Japanese daily reported. North Korean television has never shown foreign movies in the past. But, last spring it started showing Soviet, Communist Chinese, and East German movies only on Sundays, the paper reported. On the other hand and according to another East European-block source, when Kim Il-song visited European socialist countries last June, leaders of these countries strongly persuaded Kim to adopt the policy of giving priority to light industry instead of to heavy industry in order to improve the standard of the people's living, the daily reported. [Text] [Seoul YONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Dec 84 p 4]

UNGA EXPOSES 'RIGHTS VIOLATIONS'--Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--Delegates of various countries exposed the violation of human rights by the South Korean puppet clique at the third committee of the 30th United Nations General Assembly session, according to reports. Drawing attention to the violation of human rights in South Korea, the GDR delegate said: South Korea is now expanding the military tieup with the imperialist chieftain and opposing all the efforts for realising national reunification on the basis of peace, justice and democracy. The German Democratic Republic fully supports the DPRK's stand to reunify Korea on a peaceful and democratic principles, without foreign interference. Pointing to the continuous violation of human rights in South Korea, the Belorussian delegate noted that the South Korean dictatorial "regime" depending on the U.S. bayonet resorts to brutal terrorism against all the democratic forces. The Soviet delegate exposed the mass repression and harsh violation of human rights pursued by the South Korean rulers for the maintenance of their dictatorial "regime". Urging the committee to pay due attention to the evermore wanton violation of human rights in South Korea, the Mongolian delegate expressed support to the DPRK's proposals to peacefully reunify the country on a democratic basis. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 14 Dec 84 SK]

2: 4107/032

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GROUP MAKES PROGRESS ON FORMING UNIFIED PARTY

SK060123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Moves to found a single political party among the reinstated politicians made some progress yesterday as a result of brisk contacts between the two different forces now promoting the party creation.

Leaders of the moderates of the disbanded opposition New Democratic Party visited Kim Yong-sam, leader of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, a radical dissident group, at his home, and asked him to help establish a unified party.

Kim who is still under the grip of a political ban did not give any commitment to the visitors--Kim Chae-kwang and Yi Ki-taek--but aides close to him indicated that he would consider the request affirmatively.

The CPD will make its final decision tomorrow on whether or not to participate in "actual politics," which means joining in the work of establishing a new party.

With regard to the delay in the CPD's decision on its future course, some of the NDP moderates called for "unilateral action," saying that they do not have enough time to prepare for the coming election.

Earlier in the morning, Kim Yong-sam discussed with Kim Sang-hyon, acting co-chairman of the CPD, about how the CPD should behave. The two were entrusted Tuesday by the CPD members to decide on the CPD's future.

Amid these complicated circumstances, Kim Yong-sam and Yi Chol-sung, arch-rivals in their NDP days, are expected to huddle today to discuss the ways of binding together all the opposition forces of the past.

CSO: 4100/075

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION MINISTER QUESTIONED ABOUT POLICY ESTS

Seoul CHOSUN ILBO in Korean 25 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Standing Committee of Education and Information Report of Minister Kwon Yi-kyuk: I am sorry that I had to leave in the midst of the standing committee meeting on the 22nd, and that all the assembly members must have been very concerned about the rapid change of the situation up until this morning when the police entered Seoul National University. As you know Seoul National University, experienced the following events in this second semester: there was an illegal formation of the student body; school facilities were destroyed; a citizen was beaten up; and finally, there was a boycott of the mid-term examination.

The rejection of the test which is an extension of class activity, unlike the previous violent activities by radical students, was supported by the general majority of students. This phenomenon greatly worried Seoul National University in which the class had always been regularly kept.

It was the 22nd when Seoul National University considered the request for intervention of the police force. There had been a high rate of absence from tests among the students beyond the sophomore year, however, a high attendance rate among the freshmen for the test that started from the 22nd was expected, which was hoped to turn into an opportunity to achieve the stabilization of the campus.

However, the attendance level on the 22nd for the first session was 10 percent, the second hour, 16 percent, and the third dropped to 12 percent. The decrease in the attendance rate was caused by the organizing and threatening disruption of the senior students. I personally received an emergency call during the meeting of the standing committee from the president of Seoul National University concerning the intervention of the police force. I returned to my office to discuss with the authorities after having conferred with the president of the university.

This measure is an unavoidable and transitional one, and the intervention of the police force will stop at the necessary minimum level.

Assemblyman Sin Chin-su (Sin Han): Could the police force be put into other campuses if the situation gets worse? Could it not be possible that

If the police force is not enough, the military force would be used? What ministries are involved in the government's campus policy conference other than the Ministry of Education, and what is the role of the Ministry of Education?

Min Han-il (Min Han): Answer in detail where the minister of education went in the evening of 22 October while the standing committee was in session, and what he did.

Kim Yong-tae (Min Han): It is true that politicians have always been reluctant to raise questions on campus. Now that the government, which once sanctioned the self-government of the university, came to utilize state power, politicians should deeply think over these issues and be involved.

The assembly should be involved in exercising investigatory power. Is the minister not willing to talk directly with students?

Yoo Jae-hui (Min Jong): Did Seoul National University ask for 8,000 policemen when they requested the police intervention? Within what boundaries did the Ministry of Education or Seoul National University ask that police should intervene?

Kang Ki-yul (Kuk Min): It looks as if the situation is not going to be solved easily. Under what conditions are the police going to be withdrawn?

Im Jae-hong (Min Han): So far, hoping that the Campus Affairs Committee would do its best, we have recognized the function of the committee. However, having seen the confrontation between the government and students, the young citizens would believe that the committee has functioned effectively?

Answer of Kwon Yi-byuk, minister of education: On 22 October, I received a phone call from the president of Seoul National University, and thought that the decision of the conference of the deans of the same university to ask for the intervention of the police force made sense. Thus, I thought there was no reason to object to the idea. However, in view of the seriousness of the issue, I consulted with the chief secretary of the president of educational and cultural affairs and with the chief of the police administration. Short of time, a formal meeting of the campus affairs committee could not be convened.

In principle, a university president can make a decision by himself. However, given the nature of the issue, consultations were sought. On 23 October, I asked the president of Seoul National University to convene a meeting of deans of colleges to seek advice.

I do not think it is a good time to have a direct talk with students. However, if it is good to talk to students, it seems that in the meantime, some students have shifted their focus from the campus to struggle against the government.

Sam Jae-hui (Min Jong): What aspects of the students' emergency meeting on 16 October made you think that the focus of the students' argument had changed to anti-government struggle?

Ewon, minister of education: Extreme slogans on the issue of the regime and the labor law emerged. Mun Ik-hwan, Saek, Ki-wan and Lee, Hu-yong came to see the president of the university to no avail. They returned after they saw the head of the department of general affairs at the university.

Im Jae-jong (Min Han): You reported that the visit of the distinguished social leaders changed the line of the students from moderate to extreme. But without any certain evidence, how can you argue that the leaders exercised a negative influence? Will this not be a pretext whereby oppression of social leaders will be launched?

Minister Ewon: I have doubts as to whether social leaders have to visit campuses at this particular time.

Im Jae-jong: They met the head of the department of general affairs and returned. It is hard to understand how they added fuel to the fire.

Sam Jae-hui (Min Jong): You said that you could not get a copy of the letter to people by Kim Yong-sam. Then how can you argue that it sparked students' responses?

Minister Ewon: There is no reason for the police to remain on the campus if and when the normal academic work is recovered.

Min Hong-yul (Min Han): As you not think that the size of the police force which was put into Seoul National University is unnecessarily large? And the police going to take over punishing law violation on the campus?

Min Yi-yong (Min Han): To have put the police into the campus itself is wrong. For the Ministry of Education and the university to rely solely upon the police is wrong, even without considering the alternative of substituting final for supplementary tests.

Im Jae-jong (Min Han): Immediately accepting the mistake of having put the police into the campus, the police should be immediately withdrawn. Commensensically it does not make sense to put 1,100 policemen into the campus only because there were many absentees for the mid-term examination.

Min Jung-wuk (Min Jong): Is it because students did not take mid-term examinations that the police was called in, or because there was an extreme incident? The fact that only professors in charge of administrative tests, even though there are thousands of professors at the Seoul National University, came out to persuade students reflects the lack of will of the professors.

Min Se-il (Min Han): If the input of the police is to protect the students, will they be withdrawn from 26 October, when the mid-term examinations are

Q: Do you not intend to ask the president of Seoul National University to request the withdrawal of the police? At present, students of Seoul National University are wanted by the police. Did the president of the university provide the names of students to the police? The letter of Kim Jong-sam to people was drafted when Min was fasting. Why do you think that the letter became a new spark for the student movement?

A: Minister Han: There is the plan to give absent students another chance to take remedial examinations at this time. The number of the policemen was not specified and requested by the president. In the process of discussion, there was no mention of the number of the police. To withdraw the police is as difficult as to execute it. It is difficult for a minister to intervene in decisions of faculty members.

Finance Committee

Mr. Tae-sik U'n Han: It is not only the concentration of economic power in big conglomerates that poses a problem; so is the concentration of economic power in large cities; 62.3 percent of savings and 61.4 percent of loans are concentrated in Seoul. This is a dangerous phenomenon which hampers the healthy circulation of the national economy.

Mr. Byung-ho (Kuk Min): The amount of taxes levied upon workers who earn 8,400,000 won is 320,000 won, which is almost the same level as paid by realtors who earn as much as 10 million won, 4 times that of the workers, 30 professionals who earn 41 million won and 19 doctors with yearly earnings of 82 million won.

Mr. Han-cho (Min Jung): The net profits earned by branches of foreign banks in Seoul was 54.3 billion won, which is bigger than that of the three commercial banks, 34.3 billion won. The City Bank, an American bank, earned 9 billion won as profit in Seoul and Pusan branches. This is higher than 7.2 billion won earned by Han-il Bank through 144 branches.

Mr. Han-je, Minister of Finance: An idea to develop a major industry by such conglomerate is being reviewed by agencies involved. Subsidies are returned for luxurious buildings while self-owned buildings or hospitals do not enjoy such a benefit. This issue of equity is well understood and then reviewed by the Tax System Improvement Committee to correct the situation.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Arrest Extension for DJP Intruders

SKD60111 Seoul KOREA TIMES in English 6 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] The special security division of the Seoul District Prosecution, now investigating the 22 collegians involved in the raid on the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, had requested the court to allow for the extension of the arrest period for five of them.

The request was made yesterday as the first ten-day arrest period warranted by the court is to expire today.

The prosecution sources said the extension of the arrest period was necessary to supplement the investigation results with more circumstantial evidence so that their expected indictment may stand up in the court trial.

A total of 262 students from Korea, Jungkyunkwan, and Tongkil universities broke into the DJP headquarters on November 14 and staged a sit-in there overnight before being forcibly removed by riot police.

Of them, 186 were referred to summary courts and 66 released after admonition.

Call for Release of DJP Intruders

SKD60107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Dec 84 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] Lawmakers of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, who have volunteered to defend 22 college students who are facing trials on charges of playing leading roles in last month's sit-in protest at the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday made a renewed call for an early release of those arrested students.

The legislators, who are also lawyers, made the demand when they visited Minister of Justice Park Hyung-ik and Prosecutor General Kim Suk-hui at their offices. They included Noh To-sang, spokesman for the DKP.

During the meetings, they recalled that the ruling party had already expressed the hope that those arrested will be handled leniently. Those arrested were among 264 students who raided the DJP headquarters November 14 and staged a 12-hour sit-in there.

Students to Oppose Elections

SEOUL 8 Dec. THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Dec. 84 p. 3

[Text] Some 500 students of Korea University yesterday resolved to actively take part in a campaign to oppose the general elections.

In a meeting at the university auditorium, the students said they will take part in the campaign by the "National Student League" to collect signatures from 1 million persons opposing the elections.

Six Youths Request Formal Trials

SEOUL 8 Dec. THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Dec. 84 p. 3

[Text] Six persons, including four students, sentenced to detention in summary trials for their involvement in recent demonstrations have demanded formal trials.

Chang Ki-pyo, 34, a member of the National Democratic Youth Students League, and Kim Yong-lae, 26, a member of a garment workers' union, now under detention at the Sodaemun Police Station, asked for formal trials Friday.

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DOMESTIC POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY LEAD-BOYCOTT--Some 400 students at the college of law, Korea University have decided not to take final-term exams scheduled to begin tomorrow if all the students arrested for a sit-in at the Democratic Justice Party headquarters are not released. The boycott decision was made at a meeting held on campus Tuesday, demanding the release of all the students. [Text] [Source: THE KOREA TIMES (in English) 13 Dec. 84 p. 8 (2)]

ELECTION TASK FORCE--The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to incorporate a task force for the forthcoming parliamentary elections next Thursday, party officials said yesterday. The elections are expected inside February. The group will be headed by Kim Il-don, party chairman. He will be assisted by secretary general Yi Sun-tong and vice secretary general Yi Sun-shik. The party also plans to set up such a group in each of its 92 local chapters. According to the officials, the DJP will make public December 27 the list of the party's nominated candidates who will run for parliamentary seats in electorate districts. To this end, the party will receive applications from the would-be candidates. This will be a formality, because the party has already picked the candidates. The government party has changed 12 local chapter heads in recent months. The ruling party will also establish a special body whose mission will be to make the coming elections fair and free of corrupt practices. The body will be placed under the election task force. [Text] [Source: THE KOREA HERALD (in English) 13 Dec. 84 p. 1 (5)]

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES CEILING--The Central Election Management Committee (CEMC) is considering raising the ceiling on campaign expenses for those who will run in the coming parliamentary elections, said a spokesman for the committee yesterday. He said that the raising is inevitable in view of rises in prices and labor costs during the past four years. The ceiling is calculated on the basis of the size of the constituency and the number of authorized election workers. The CEMC will make a decision on the matter in January next year, said the spokesman. The parliamentary pollings is expected for mid-February, probably February 12. The committee has considered the pay level of employees of state-run corporations and big business companies as well as government officials in setting the limit on campaign expenses, said the spokesman. In the 1981 elections, those who ran in large constituencies were allowed to spend up to 70 million won. The minimum was 10 million won. In addition, however, a great number of candidates were reported to have used 100 million won to 100 million won. In various cases, some party candidates reportedly spent 1 billion to 2 billion won. [Text] [Source: THE KOREA HERALD (in English) 13 Dec. 84 p. 1 (5)]

17 DJP INTRUDERS PROSECUTION--Seoul, 14 Dec (YONHAP)--The prosecution Friday levied their attack against 17 out of the 22 students who have been under arrest for their alleged involvement in the sit-in at the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) in Seoul last month. The remaining five students were set free. All 22 students are from Seoul's Korea, Yonsei and Sunggyungwan universities. A source at the Seoul prosecutors' office said that the 17 accused, including Yi Jae-kwon, 22, a senior at Korea University, were suspected of having masterminded the sit-in and of having destroyed office fixtures worth 5.6 million won (about 6,830 dollars). The prosecution, however, released five of the students because they had not played a key role in the DJP sit-in and showed deep repentance over their conduct, the source said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0703 (MT 14 Dec 84 SK)]

SOCIETY FREE FROM 'IRREGULARITIES'--Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in yesterday emphasized the need for greater efforts to eliminate violence and disorder to help protect the human rights of every citizen and resident of the country. In a statement issued to commemorate Human Rights Week starting today, the minister also urged ranking government officials and other prominent people to a campaign to create a society free from various irregularities. "There are some people who are leading their lives to satisfy their own selfishness and personal dogma and those who are trying to rely on violence to achieve their own ends in total disregard of other's human rights," Pae said. Although he did not mention those responsible for committing violence specifically, Pae was apparently referring to college students and others involved in the recent series of demonstrations. The December 7-12 Human Rights Week has been observed in Korea to commemorate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948. The Human Rights League of Korea yesterday issued a statement calling on the government to sign the three international covenants on human rights immediately. Kim Yun-taun, the league chairman, said that the government should become a signatory to the U.N.-sponsored covenants to help improve the human rights of the people. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Dec 84 p 8-9]

LABOR PROTESTERS AT FUNERAL JAILED--A District court judge yesterday sentenced 82 people to jail terms ranging from 10 to 29 days for holding a protest rally during a funeral service for a taxi driver who committed suicide recently. The driver, Pak Ung-man, of Unpyong-gu, Seoul, killed himself last Friday by setting himself afire in an apparent protest over the allegedly unfair dismissal of a fellow driver. More than 60 people gathered at Pak's funeral Sunday morning and protested the alleged suppression of the labor movement at Pak's employer, the Mokyeong Transportation Co. Police arrested 60 persons at the time and turned them over to a summary court yesterday. Judge Yi Jong-kun of the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced 13 of them to a jail term of 29 days each after finding them guilty of trying to disrupt funeral service and causing discomfort to those attending the funeral rite. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Dec 84 p 8-9]

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK GRADUAL ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED IN 1ST QUARTER

SK140220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 14 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean economy is expected to show a gradual improvement in the first quarter of 1985 due to the recovery of both domestic and export demand.

That prediction was made Friday by the Korea Development Bank, which recently conducted a survey of 870 major manufacturing and mining industries across the country. The bank also said that signs of the slow economic upturn were already seen in the last three months of this year.

According to the survey, the bank's business survey index will stand at 118 in the first quarter of next year, compared with 116 in the last quarter of this year and 108 in the third quarter.

Also industrial output and commodity sales, which sagged in the third quarter of this year, rose by 3 percent each in the October-December period.

Such a rising trend will continue in the first quarter of next year, boosting exports by 10 percent from the previous three-month period and domestic demand by 5 percent. Production and sales will rise 5 and 7 percent, respectively, in the first three months of next year. As a result, inventories will drop by 3 percent, according to the survey.

The survey results categorized electricity and electronics, textiles and paper as sectors that will enjoy a continuing upturn in the first three months of next year.

While soft drinks will suffer a 6 percent drop in production, foodstuffs, transport equipment, electricity and electronics, textiles and machinery will show 16 percent, 14 percent, 10 percent, 9 percent and 8 percent rises, respectively, the survey said.

Meanwhile, the fund situation, which squeezed enterprises in the third quarter due to regulations on bank loans and expanded demand for facility investment, will improve much in the first quarter because of brisk production, the survey said.

CSG: 4100/083

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH STABILITY SOUGHT IN 1985

SKD70457 Seoul YONHAP in English 0444 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 7 Dec (YONHAP)--The government will seek economic growth next year based upon stability, with the main emphases on strengthening the nation's overseas competitiveness and improving its international payment structure, a high-ranking official said here Friday.

In a breakfast meeting of employers, Vice Economic Planning Minister Kim Burg-ki said the government also will try to promote the domestic market's sound growth and local corporations' technological development while curbing an ever-growing foreign debt.

The meeting was sponsored by the Korean Management Association to hear about the government's basic economic policies for next year.

"In order to achieve these economic goals, the government will carry out monetary and financial policies next year with the first priority put on stability," the vice minister said. "It also will do its best to improve the nation's international current account, which has long been in the red, mainly through restricting imports and conserving energy."

Noting that this year's investment by local corporations in facilities expansion has remained quite dull, he said the government will try next year to induce domestic industries to increase their capital investment.

The public's welfare will be another area to attract government attention next year. To improve in that area, the government will promote housing and an expansion of social security systems, Kim said.

Commenting on current domestic economic trends, the vice minister said that due mainly to improved demand from home and abroad, the economy has entered into an activated, but stable, stage.

He made the remark in apparent response to some economists' concern that the economy has been stagnant, if not depressed.

Meanwhile, predicting next year's prospects for Korea's overseas trade, Kim said that although the ongoing worldwide protectionist grip is not likely to loosen for the time being, international interest rates are expected to stabilize further, thus providing favorable conditions for the nation's exports.

He said he expects that next year the world economy will grow by 3 percent or so from this year, while global trade will rise by 5-6 percent.

CSU: 4100/075

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

MEASURES SOUGHT FOR 7-8 PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 1985

SK140630 Seoul YONHAP in English 0606 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 14 Dec (DANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to take various measures to sustain a 7-8 percent economic growth rate next year along with stabilizing the growth rate of wholesale prices at one percent and consumer prices at 2-3 percent, a high-ranking official said Friday.

In a retrospective and prospective symposium on the Korean economy, Vice Economic Planning Minister Kim Sung-ki said that the government will try to sustain the sound growth rate next year by driving up exports and expanding investment, based upon the stability of prices.

The symposium was sponsored by the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry to hear out the government's economic policy for next year.

Utilizing the stable prices of international raw materials and stable foreign exchange rates, the government will try to induce improved productivity and a moderate wage hike as well as stabilize key policy factors, including the currency, the vice minister said.

To support the economic growth rate sufficiently without impairing the basis of stability, the government will maintain the increase of civilian consumption at a similar level as the latter half of this year, facilitate fixed investment for technological development and expand the monetary supply for installations, Kim said.

The public welfare is another area that will attract government attention next year. To improve the area the government will promote housing and an expansion of social security systems, Kim said.

(End: 4100/08)

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT FUNDING OF PUBLIC PROJECTS--Seoul, 6 Dec (YONHAP)--The government plans to introduce long-term foreign capital totaling 2.8 billion U.S. dollars next year to help finance various public projects as well as private facilities investment, government sources said Thursday. Under the plan, the public and private sectors will borrow 1.39 billion dollars in official loans, while one billion dollars will be financed through commercial loans. Also, foreign investment will account for 410 million dollars, the sources said. The figures do not include bank loans and other foreign funds to be raised by financial groups. The total amount of foreign capital to be introduced next year is similar to this year's 2.78 billion dollars. However, the amount of official loans dropped by more than one billion dollars from 1983, while foreign investment went up by 1.3 billion dollars. Experts here said the new levels reflect the government's effort to gradually reduce foreign loans while attracting as many foreign investors into the country as possible. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1040 GMT 6 Dec 84 SE]

KCCI ECONOMIC POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS--Seoul, 8 Dec (YONHAP)--The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) urged the government Saturday to establish "flexible" economic policies for next year, including the easing of its tight money policy. In a nine-point recommendation, the KCCI asserted that the increase rate of the total money supply should be set higher than this year's 10 percent level in order to ease financial crunch on the part of businesses and promote investments. The private organization also asked the government to study ways to expand financial incentives and tax breaks for businesses that hope to make investments in 1985. To increase domestic savings, the chamber recommended that interest rates for household savings be raised and tax benefits be given to depositors. The recommendation called on the government to regulate imports of inessential consumer products so as to defend the international balance of payments. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 8 Dec 84 SE]

1984 ACCOUNT DEFICIT--Seoul, 13 Dec (YONHAP)--Thanks to a better export performance in recent months, South Korea's current account deficit for 1984 is expected to narrow to about 1.48 billion U.S. dollars at the end of this year, as compared with 1.54 billion dollars registered at the end of October, Governor Choe Chang-nak of the Bank of Korea said Thursday. In a press conference, the leading official of the Central Bank said that the Korean economy should grow by 7 to 8 percent next year, with top priority being given to price stability. To hit this growth target, the nation will be unable to bring down the current account deficit below the one-billion dollar level next year, the bank president said. Touching on the longstanding government policy of internationalizing the nation's banking industry, Choe said that banks will be given a freer hand in management, and support measures will be constantly sought to help enlarge their business scale through capital increases. Current bank interest rates will not be readjusted for the time being. If the necessity to trim the interest rates arises, the range of readjustment will be minor. In view of the current international monetary trend, the exchange rate of won to the U.S. dollar will be slightly lower than the present level for the first half of next year, Choe said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 13 Dec 84 SK]

SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY--Seoul, 11 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea's investment in the semiconductor manufacturing industry is likely to reach nearly 469 million U.S. dollars by the end of this year, industry sources said Tuesday. The figure, which represents 13.5 percent of those of the United States and Japan, shows a fair increase from the 300 million dollar mark a year ago. The manufacturers call for a total investment of 487.5 million dollars in 1985 and 412.5 million dollars in 1986. With the increase of investment, Korea's semiconductor production is expected to rise to 1.11 billion dollars worth this year from the 916 million dollar figure in 1983. In 1985, production will climb further to 1.87 billion dollars worth, according to the sources. [Excerpt] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 11 Dec 84 SK]

S.KURTA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TRADE, INDUSTRY MINISTRY ON GAS CONTAMINATION POSSIBILITY

58160834 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 6 Dec (YONHAP)--Although many South Koreans are worried about incidents of poisonous gas contamination following the recent gas accident in Bhopal, India, such accidents are not expected to occur here, it was learned Thursday.

According to the Trade and Industry Ministry, four Korean firms are making methyl isocyanate (MIC), which caused the deaths of more than 2,000 people in Bhopal, to produce basic materials for pesticide. The toxic material, however, is not imported from abroad.

The Korea Steel Chemical Co is producing 100 tons of MIC yearly at Pohang; Dongoh Chemical Co 120 tons; Jishung Precision Co 20 tons; and Hanyang Chemical Co 30 tons. The four firms manufacture EPNC (para-sec-butyl phenyl methyl carbamate) from the MIC to be used in pesticides for the extermination of small insects.

The four firms usually don't store the toxic material because they generally use it up in the production of EPNC.

When the MIC is stored for short periods, there is no danger of leakage because it is kept in frigid conditions, at about 15-18 degrees centigrade, it was learned.

The boiling point of the toxic liquid is 39-42 degrees, but it is safe here in Korea because temperatures do not reach that level.

Officials of the four firms said they don't need to store much MIC because they have the know-how to produce the material as they need it.

Cdn: 4100/075

9. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KIST SUCCEEDS IN DEVELOPING THE MATERIAL, GALLIUM-ARSENIDE

Korea Daily Express in Korean 21 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "KIST Succeeds in Developing a New Material After the United States and Japan. Its Production Expected Within a Year. It Has 6-Times Conductivity Through Electrons Compared With Silicon. A Necessity for the Development of the Fifth Generation Computer. It is Highlighted as an Advanced Part of the Space Age."]

[Text: "Our country, too, has succeeded in developing by itself gallium-arsenide semiconductor material. Because of its excellent functions in many areas compared with existing silicon semiconductor material, gallium-arsenide material is expected to make a breakthrough in the semiconductor industry. Following advanced nations such as the United States and Japan, our country, too, will enter in a new era of semiconductor materials."

[Text: "Lee In Suk-hi, the Director in charge of the Semiconductor Division of the Korean Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) announced on 20 October that it had succeeded after a 4-year research period in building single crystalline gallium-arsenide."

This single crystalline gallium-arsenide is the raw material of the gallium-arsenide semiconductor material. For these developments such advanced countries as the United States and Japan have recently developed a fierce competition. Director In Suk-hi "We have developed single crystalline gallium-arsenide, we will be able to produce the gallium-arsenide semiconductor material within a year from now."

The gallium-arsenide semiconductor material passes through electrons at a speed five or six times faster compared with the silicon semiconductor material. Therefore, even with the same size, it can process information faster, and the use of this material is indispensable in the development of the fifth generation computers, which are compared to human brains.

Also, while the silicon semiconductor (raw material) has a capacity to receive light and send out light as a result, gallium-arsenide, which the gallium-arsenide semiconductor is used for transmitting light and the silicon-arsenide capacity to receive light is about 10 times, it can be used for optical communication.

Moreover, while the silicon material can withstand heat up to 150 degrees centigrade, the gallium-arsenide material can function in heat as high as 300 degrees. Because it can emit microwaves, it can be widely used in communications. For instance, when television broadcast is relayed through communications satellites, if an amplifier using this gallium-arsenide semiconductor is installed, a much clearer picture, beyond comparison with the current one, can be received. Besides, the gallium-arsenide material is also strong against radiant rays and can regularly function in a nuclear war.

For this reason, the demand for semiconductors using the gallium-arsenide material is rapidly rising. It is expected that the semiconductor market will be controlled in the future by products using this material. Japan recently stepped up its research in this field. As a result of it, this September the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT) successfully developed for the first time in the world the gallium-arsenide 14K-bit/s VLSI.

The academic circles here say that the demand for gallium-arsenide semiconductors has not reached the level of silicon semiconductors. However, for the manufacturing of all products using semiconductors, such as high efficiency computers, high-class radios and optical disks, the gallium-arsenide material is almost indispensable, and demand for it will be drastically increased. For this reason, our country should also make investments in its manufacture.

BRIEF

3-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN--Seoul, 13 Dec (OAKS-YONGAP)--South Korea will pour about 28.8 million U.S. dollars (22 billion won; one dollar is worth about 613 won) into the development of energy-saving technology over the next three years in a bid to save 1.2 billion dollars worth of energy a year. Korea produces no oil and imports about 6.5 billion dollars worth of energy annually. The three-year (1985-87) technology development plan for energy conservation, which was approved Thursday by the technology promotion council, calls for joint participation by six pertinent government agencies, seven state-run research institutes and 24 private firms in 27 energy-saving-technology-development projects. The 27 projects are concentrated in the improvement of the efficiency of energy-consuming machines, the expansion of the utilization of alternative energy and the reutilization of waste heat. Official statistics showed that Korea wastes 47 percent of its imported energy, which accounts for 25 percent of the nation's total imports. In addition, participants at the council meeting chaired by President Chun Doo-hwan, decided to drastically expand overseas research programs of Korean doctorate degree holders for the development of advanced technology and the promotion of the domestic engineering industry. [YON/ Seoul YONGAP in English 0910-09] [1 Dec 84 AB]

KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

IOC OLMPIC OFFICIAL ON PROPOSED LEBAN BOYCOTT

IMBUTIV Tokyo KYODO In English 1030 ONT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Dec (KYODO)—Despite Cuba's announced boycott of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, South Korea expects an official boycott of the games by several socialist countries, the South Korean minister of sports said Wednesday.

Addressing the Foreign Correspondents' Club in Japan, Minister of Sports Lee Yong-ho expressed surprise at a report by the official North Korean News Agency that Cuba intends to boycott the 1988 games, saying, "The situation in the sports setting are quite different."

According to the December 1 report by the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, Cuban President Fidel Castro sent a letter on September 29 to the president of the International Olympic Committee stating Cuba's intention to boycott the games.

"We will send a powerful message to the Olympic Games in Seoul," the report quoted Castro as saying.

"The implications are reaching a critical volume through the 1988 Olympic Games to further stress the division of Korea and heighten the 'unification' of the South Korean people," said Castro, according to the report.

Lee declined to comment on the effect of the boycott on the games, saying that South Korea's position has not yet been decided.

The IOC recently established the Council of World Sports Organizations (CWO) to coordinate and promote the development of sports with world peace.

The South Korean minister said that he was "impressed" that the CWO would participate in the games, and added he was "in contact" with them.

The South Korean minister said that South Korea would send a team, saying that "we will be able to see the Olympic Games in Seoul" and "we will be able to see the Olympic Games in Seoul" and "we will be able to see the Olympic Games in Seoul."

Regarding television coverage of the games, Lee said that South Korea is preparing to schedule events for 10 or 11 a.m. in order to facilitate live transmission to the U.S. Controversy has arisen because the U.S. is concerned that events be scheduled at a reasonable hour for the sake of the athletes, while the South Koreans want to schedule the events as early in the day as possible in order to get the exposure and revenues that live broadcast in the U.S. would bring.

He said that negotiations for the television rights could sometimes get as far as 1990, but declined to comment on the matter at present.

The 1988 Olympics are budgeted at \$3 billion dollars, half of which is direct expenditures on Olympic facilities and such matters as uniforms, transportation and accommodations for athletes in Seoul.

South Korea faces the Seoul Olympics with Seoul, which has no funds to support a "reasonably limited" deficit, Lee said.

END - 010005Z

LARGE/FOULING RELATIONS

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[Text] found, e.g. in (Gale1989) or (Gale1990) Korea would provide China with the experience and expertise in various developments in facilities, science, technology, management, industry, a government, etc. and have benefited.

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the AIDS epidemic, established "Amin's set of all beliefs of the 'communist' system and the bourgeoisie," stated that only those who provide their own health care can survive. Amin's research on the individual economy could be compared with the current development already in hand in China with the concept of policy innovation, the reform model.

The impact of the method on the model fit, assessed with the χ^2 difference, the χ^2 per degree of freedom, the probability of the fit, and the probability of the fit, is shown in Figure 1. The χ^2 difference is the difference between the χ^2 of the fit and the χ^2 of the best fit. The χ^2 per degree of freedom is the χ^2 difference divided by the number of degrees of freedom. The probability of the fit is the probability of the fit, and the probability of the fit is the probability of the fit.

KOREA HERALD Report

SAUSUPUI Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Korea should provide Beijing with its experience and expertise in economic development to facilitate advance into that communist country, a government think-tank said yesterday.

A policy report from the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KINET) said that mainland China, which proclaimed basic reforms in its economic system in October, is showing keen interest in Korean economic development.

The KINET report, entitled "China's October 20 Reform of the Economic System and our Response," noted that only Korea can provide China with such policy examples. Joint research on the industrial structure, trade promotion, and resource development should go hand in hand with the access of policy materials, the report said.

The report also pointed out the need for enhanced publicity about the nation in China through personal contacts and the distribution of publications, Chinese delegates' participation in international conferences hosted by the nation and utilization of local specialized publications in China.

In addition, the report proposed the establishment of a coordinating body for overall supervision of the nation's transactions with China, including trade, technical cooperation, joint ventures, cultural and sports exchange and cooperation in academic research.

The report said, however, that the private sector should lead the way because the two countries lack diplomatic relations. It should promote distribution of goods and joint ventures after the cooperative framework matures, the report said.

END: AHHH/YYA

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW ROE AMBASSADOR TO MALAWI--Seoul, 6 Dec (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Thursday appointed Pak Nam-kyun, consul-general in Houston, Texas, to serve as ambassador to Malawi. His successor in Houston will be Pak Se-su, ambassador for the Korean Foreign Ministry. Pak's Houston post will be filled by Pak Ae-su, an ambassador at large for the Foreign Ministry. The government also appointed Yi Gyun-pom, former president of the National Police College, to be a member of the board of audit and inspection, an independent watchdog organ that audits the accounts of central and local government agencies. Yi replaced Pak Chi-yong, who retired when his term expired. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1131 GMT 6 Dec 84 SK]

SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES FOR TOURISTS--Seoul, 6 Dec (YONHAP)--Foreign tourists visiting South Korea will no longer be required to carry yellow (preventive inoculation) cards, beginning January 1, the Health and Social Affairs Ministry said Thursday. The ministry has already informed the World Health Organization of the decision to abolish the yellow cards. The decision is in line with the government's policy of simplifying entry procedures for foreign tourists before the 1990 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics, both to be held in Seoul. Koreans traveling to Southeast Asia, Africa and South America, where cholera and other infectious diseases can be transmitted easily, will still be required to get inoculations, however. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1202 GMT 6 Dec 84 SK]

HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK STATEMENT--Seoul, 7 Dec (YONHAP)--The International Human Rights League of Korea urged the government Thursday to revise laws and custom which infringe upon people's rights. In a statement issued on the occasion of the 16th International Human Rights Week, the organization also demanded that the government sign the International Bill of Human Rights immediately. South Korea has yet to ratify that charter, which was formulated by the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations in 1976. The statement further said that the defense of human rights in the strict sense lies not in slogans but in a firm consciousness of what it means to protect human rights. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1618 GMT 7 Dec 84 SK]

DEFENSE MINISTER RALLIES TO WICKHAM--Seoul, 13 Dec (YONHAP)--Defense Minister Yun Song-mu received visiting U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen John A. Wickham Monday and discussed matters of mutual concern. Yun praised Wickham for his contribution to the promotion of South Korea-U.S. relations and the security of the Korean peninsula as well as that of Northeast Asia. Yun asked for Wickham's continued attention to and support for the security of Korea. Wickham, who arrived in Seoul Sunday on a five-day inspection tour of the U.S. Armed Forces units in Korea, served as commander in chief of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command from July 1979 to June 1982. Wickham is scheduled to leave here Thursday. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 10 Dec 84 04]

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR--Seoul, 13 Dec (YONHAP)--New Japanese Ambassador to South Korea Kiyohisa Mikanagi will arrive in Seoul on Friday to assume the position, it was learned here Monday. Mikanagi's predecessor, Toshikazu Maeda, left here for Tokyo Monday after serving for three years and seven months. He will retire from active duty in March of 1985, a spokesman for the Japanese Embassy said. The 63-year-old Mikanagi, who has economic expertise, has served as ambassador to Canada and the Philippines and has worked at economic posts since he entered the Foreign Ministry in 1943, the spokesman said. In a press conference held in Tokyo last weekend, he said that he plans to deal with the easy ones first, leaving more difficult Korea-Japanese problems until later. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0716 GMT 10 Dec 84 04]

NEW AMBASSADOR COMMENTS--Seoul, 14 Dec (YONHAP)--New Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Kiyohisa Mikanagi said Friday that there will be no change in Japan's policy toward the Korean peninsula even after it lifts the sanctions imposed against North Korea following the terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, last year. In a press conference at Seoul's King International airport, the new ambassador said that he will try to help ease tensions on the Korean peninsula in concert with the desires of the South Korean government and people. The Japanese Government announced in November that it will lift the year-long sanctions on January 1, 1985. Among other things, Japan had banned its diplomats from contacting their North Korean counterparts in third countries, saying that Korea has developed much since he visited Seoul 33 years ago. Mikanagi pledged that he will make efforts to further consolidate the friendly ties between Korea and Japan, which were reinforced by President Chun Doo-hwan's state visit to Japan last September. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 GMT 14 Dec 84 04]

JAPANESE TOURIST VISAS--Seoul, 14 Dec (YONHAP)--In an attempt to attract more foreign tourists, the Korean government reportedly is considering the easing of Japanese tourists from the need for entry visas. The necessary procedures and measures are under inter-ministry discussion by the Foreign Ministry, the Justice Ministry and the Compensation Ministry. In the first stage, the government is to apply the same status to Japanese adult tourists, government officials and college students visiting for a few days for purposes. At the second stage, the measures will be expanded to include all Japanese tourists, sources said. Until now the measures have been applied only to Japanese tourists visiting Korea Island and Hainan Island for educational purposes. The authorities predict that the number of Japanese tourists will increase to 70 persons annually if the measures are fully done. It is pointed out, however, that the measures are not inconsistent with the principle of reciprocity since the Japanese government is not going to take a reciprocal step. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0606 GMT 14 Dec 84 04]

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

RCA FEELS 1.4 BILLION DOLLAR DEFICIT THIS YEAR

SK080212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 8 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean economy is likely to register a 7.5 percent real growth rate this year, with a 1.4 billion U.S. dollar deficit in its international balance of payments, a report from the Economic Planning Board (EPB) showed Saturday.

The EPB report said the nation's economy, which achieved 7.1 percent growth in real terms by September of this year, is expected to surpass that mark briefly in the last quarter, thanks to the recovery of export performance and the decline in international interest rates.

The report predicted that the international balance of payments will move into the black in the last quarter to narrow the year's deficit to 1.4 billion dollars.

The recovery of exports and the seasonal surge of domestic demand resulted in an upturn in the coinciding business index in October to a 0.6 percent increase, according to the report.

However, the leading business index declined 0.2 percent in October, indicating obscure prospects for the rest of the year.

Production and forwarding rose 14.8 percent and 12.7 percent, respectively, in October from the same period last year, helping drop the unemployment rate to 1 percent from September's 3.2 percent.

Total money supply surged 9 percent as of the end of November, and the discount rate for commercial bills dropped slightly.

Exports increased sharply in November to bring up the year's total to 5.5 billion dollars, or a 19.4 percent rise over a year earlier. As of the end of November, imports climbed 20.5 percent from the same period last year to 24.1 billion dollars.

In November, the balance of trade and a customs clearance basis recorded a 100 million dollar surplus.

Beinville, Wholesale prices remained unchanged and retail prices fell 0.1 percent in October. The price increases so far this year stood at 1.1 percent for wholesale prices and 2.4 percent for retail prices.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SAID IMPROVING

SK140400 Seoul TUBULAF in English DDI CNT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 14 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's international balance of payments has shown signs of improvement in recent months mainly due to the nation's favorable overseas trade, the Bank of Korea said Friday.

In its monthly report on the balance of payments, the central bank said that in November the country registered an international current account surplus of 37 million U.S. dollars, the second consecutive monthly surplus.

In October, Korea's international current account suddenly reversed its chronic showing of deficit to a monthly surplus of 52 million dollars.

The report said, however, that the accumulated deficit in the international balance of payments from January through November stood at 1.52 billion dollars, up 298 million dollars from the corresponding period in 1983.

November's current account surplus resulted from surpluses in the nation's overseas trade and the balance of unrequited transfers, although interest paid on foreign debts rose about 50 million dollars to 370 million dollars, the report said.

Last month, the nation saw a trade surplus of 75 million dollars due to favorable exports and a decline in the increase rate of imports. The country's balance of unrequited transfer also stood at 47 million dollars in the month, according to the report.

Due largely to improved demand from abroad for Korean-made electrical and electronics products, machinery and raw materials, November's export total gained 14.4 percent from the same month last year at 7,227 million dollars worth, while imports remained at 2,152 million dollars worth, the report said.

CND: 41080083

PRIOR NOTICE SYSTEM FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT SOUGHT

SC100704 Seoul YONHAP 10 English 0648 CMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 10 Dec (YONHAP)--The South Korean government is considering a prior notice system under which dates and procedures for foreign investment in domestic business areas, where such investment is currently prohibited or limited, will be announced in advance.

A government source said Monday that the move is necessary to cope with growing pressure from abroad to open domestic industry to foreign investment. The external pressure is directed especially toward banking, insurance and service industries, which lag behind the advanced countries in operational techniques.

The measure will help... industries' international competitiveness by providing them with opportunities for capital and technical cooperation with foreign business partners.

Currently, 86 percent of domestic industry is open to foreign investment. That liberalization ratio will be boosted to 85 percent by 1989.

Subsequently, many of the 82 business lines where foreign investment is totally banned will be added gradually to the foreign-investment-limited category, except for military, public welfare and some other restricted sectors.

At present, business sectors where foreign investment is totally banned (11), such limitations will be lifted as soon as possible under the government's industrial liberalization policy.

Under the new system, foreign investment in restricted industries will be allowed only after receiving prior approval from the government.

8.000000/FOREIGN TRADE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN PLANS FOR PARTY UNITY

8.000000 Seoul YONHAP in English 0901 GMT 10 Dec 84

(Text) Seoul, 10 Dec (YONHAP)--The government plans to boost up its financial support to the domestic manufacturing parts industry so that the nation can export three billion U.S. dollars worth of parts next year, trade and industry officials said Monday.

As part of its effort to foster the nation's medium and small-sized businesses, the ministry has decided to provide the parts industry with an aggregate fund of 15.8 billion won (about 15.4 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 100 won) next year to help develop new items, the officials said.

In a bid to help the industry achieve the three-billion-dollar target in 1985, parts exports, the ministry will set up export pools for each industry, the officials said.

With an eye to making the country an international parts supply center, the ministry will actively support domestic corporations' expansion of overseas general activities, while stepping up overseas public relations activities through expansion of the nation's overseas exhibition centers in foreign countries, they said.

In addition, the ministry will spend another 10.5 billion won next year to select 1,000 promising medium and small-sized firms and to help strengthen their overseas competitiveness, while providing financial support for the establishment of good businesses, the officials said.

The ministry also has earmarked one billion won for the nation's industrial restructuring and technical development, 10-20 million won.

The fund will be used to finance 1,000 firms' expansion overseas, and to help the industry develop to become more self-reliant, officials said. The ministry also will help the industry develop to become more self-reliant, officials said.

8.000000

WILL TO REVEAL STEEL EXPORTS TO U.S. AT 2.5% (15)

SEOUL 16 Dec (UPI)—Korea's steel exports to the United States will be cut by 2.5 percent, U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Flaherty said today.

Flaherty said the U.S. Commerce Department has agreed to a 2.5 percent cut in steel exports to the United States. He said the cut would be in effect by the end of the year.

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In the week of August 1, 1960, reported 1,245 deaths from all causes attributable to the United States of 6.8 percent whereas the 1,172 deaths in the European Community 1,245 million tons 11.2 percent, Canada 1,245 million tons 11.2 percent, Japan 1,110 million tons 11.2 percent, United States 1,110 million tons 11.2 percent, China 1,110 million tons 11.2 percent, and South Africa 1,110 million tons 11.2 percent.

(20/10/60)

REPORT

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and is being furnished for your information. The information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and is being furnished for your information. The information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and is being furnished for your information.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

2. The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the military situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the judicial situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the administrative situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the internal security of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the health and education of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

Page 2

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CHON TU-HWAN MEETING--Seoul, 11 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan received a courtesy call Tuesday from the visiting prime minister of Western Australia, Brian Burke, at the presidential resident. Burke arrived in Seoul Sunday for a five-day visit at the invitation of the Korean business conglomerate Kukche group. The prime minister reportedly held discussions with Kukche leaders about the group's participation in construction of an aluminum smeltery and a thermal power plant in Western Australia. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0850 GMT 11 Dec 84 SK]

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT INCREASES--Seoul, 12 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--Overseas investment by South Korean businesses has substantially increased since 1980, especially in the mining and manufacturing sectors, the Bank of Korea reported Wednesday. Korean companies have invested a total of 434 million U.S. dollars in 433 overseas projects from 1968 to the end of September, of which 71 percent came in the 1980-84 period, the BOK report said. Of the total, 162 million dollars (37.4 percent) was invested in the mining sector; 72 million dollars (16.5 percent) in the manufacturing sector; 57 million dollars (13.1 percent) in forestry investments; and 55 million dollars (12.2 percent) in the trade sector. By region, investment in North America topped the list with 143 million dollars, followed by 74 million dollars in Southeast Asia. Investments in the Oceanian area, meanwhile, hit the 78 million dollar mark. [Text] Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 12 Dec 84 SK]

END: 4100/81

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ON VIGILANCE AGAINST INDUSTRIAL DISASTERS

SK070131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Lessons of Gas Disaster"]

[Text] It is indeed astonishing that over 2,000 people have been found dead as victims of the world's worst poisonous gas leak ever this week in the central Indian city of Bhopal.

According to news reports, the deadly gas, identified as methyl isocyanate, leaked from an underground storage tank at a pesticide plant, owned by the Indian subsidiary of the U.S. multinational firm, Union Carbide.

While the death toll is expected to rise further amid reports that more than 1,000 persons are in critical condition at hospitals, some 2,000 to 3,000 others are feared to lose their eyesight.

The horrible accident is also likely to cause severe long-term health problems to an estimated 20,000 people who are suffering from gas inhalation in the latest Indian industrial disaster, while Indian officials reportedly estimated the total number of victims at roughly 200,000, or about one quarter of the city's population.

Initial reports had it that the colorless gas leaked when a valve on the underground storage tank broke under rising internal pressure.

Less than a month ago, another disastrous accidental explosion took place at a state-run natural gas supply center in Mexico City, killing 452 persons, injuring over 4,200 others and victimizing a total of more than 31,000.

Reported as a common cause of both accidents in India and Mexico was a seemingly "minor" defect linked with the carelessness on the part of operators concerned, even if the required major safety facilities are well equipped.

Being industrial disasters, such accidents should not be overlooked by any of us because there is no guarantee that Korea is immune from industrial disasters.

Particularly common to India, Mexico and Korea are their rapid industrialization and high population density.

One grave cause of the Indian gas leak, which claimed the lives of so many people, was the fact that the pesticide factory is located at a site only 15 kilometers from downtown areas of the populous city.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said his government would in the future not allow production of dangerous materials in heavily populated areas.

There are several plants producing agricultural pesticides in Korea. In addition, a large-scale natural gas terminal is under construction in the country, which already has nuclear power plants in operation.

Once again we are gravely concerned with the serious problem concerning the safety in both operation and location of these industrial installations.

It was reported that the Office of Environmental Administration has just launched an urgent inspection to check the safety of the nation's five pesticide plants apparently as a precaution following the Indian tragedy.

Besides gas leakage, industrial accidents at large are liable to develop into large-scale disasters as many industrial plants are now housed in industrial complexes.

The accident involving a nuclear power plant on the Three Mile Island in the United States several years ago was a lesson to all countries running atomic power stations, including Korea.

Drawing our acute concern in this regard was a recent official report that the coastal water near the nation's first nuclear power unit at Kori was being polluted with the waste from the plant.

Industrial disasters may be regarded as a "necessary evil" to some extent in the process of industrialization. Accordingly, some may argue that industrialization has to be pushed ahead even at the risk of industrial disasters.

In fact, there have been many instances that developing countries paid little attention to the overriding need of preventing or minimizing industrial mishaps, out of their sheer ambition for modernization.

It is imperative to keep in mind that most cases of accidents and industrial disasters, small or large, are attributable to the carelessness or inadvertency in operation.

What ought to be stressed is that we should be ever on guard against the danger of industrial disasters and the temptation of taking over pollutive industries advanced countries are wanting to export.

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY EDITORIALIZES IDEOLOGICAL CHANGES IN CHINA

SK082344 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Beijing vs Marxism"]

[Text] The ideological and economic transformation of communist China is coming to a head with a series of dramatic actions introducing "socialism with Chinese characteristics" in practice while publicly proclaiming the theoretical fallacies of its Marxist inspiration.

These changes are by far the most important development in the history of communism. A few slightly deviant socialist countries in Eastern Europe as well as some advocates of Eurocommunism in Western Europe may have paved the way for such a transgression but they could hardly have gotten this far.

For long, the nationalistic and anti-Soviet orientation of Chinese communism has been well known. However, the late Mao Zedong and his immediate successors faithfully paid their philosophical and political allegiance to their masters, Marx and Engels.

Ironically, the Soviet Union that had been the precursor and mentor of communism for Beijing was later criticized by the Chinese for being "revisionist," and susceptible to the influence and style of the capitalist West. At home the Maoists waged unrelenting clampdowns on "capitalist roaders." Thus, the self-appointed ideological bastion of Marxism-Leninism competed with the Kremlin for heirship to orthodox communism. Then came the turning of the tide with the death of the stubborn Mao and the rise of pragmatic Deng Xiaoping.

A milestone was passed last October 20 when the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party adopted a blueprint for Chinese-style socialism to move farther away from the Soviet economic model. No doubt, a drift in that direction had been under way for some time. This weekend Beijing added another seal of official approval to the reforms by having its party organ declare that orthodox Marxist theory is out dated and cannot solve Chinese problems.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY said in its editorial that some of Marx's ideas were "visions of his time" of a century ago but that the situation had changed

greatly and some of the ideas are now inappropriate. Apparently denouncing party members who religiously cling to the 19th-century economic theories of Marx with no regard for present realities, it stated, "We cannot depend on the work of Marx and Lenin to solve our modern-day questions."

Beijing's pace in renouncing the basic communist principles has been gradual but methodical. By taking upon themselves "the obligation to develop and enrich Marxism" as "the successors of Marx," the Chinese leaders may have sought to temper the opposition of stalwart leftists in both the party and the military.

Reforms announced in October will decentralize state-run industry, require enterprises to compete against one another and dismantle the price-subsidy system. They will give scope for free market operations, private initiatives and profit incentives. They followed up earlier rural measures instituted since 1979 under which earnings were linked to production and the element of individual responsibility was emphasized. A de facto decollectivization of the countryside resulted from the liberalization.

The failure of the communist economic system had already been anticipated in the 1920s as Lenin tried in vain to bounce back from the initial setbacks in the economic program of the Soviet revolution. The New Economic Policy was experimented with but it also led nowhere, with Stalin soon reverting to a rigid communist pattern.

Experience in all communist-ruled nations following World War II proved that Marxism-Leninism is an exercise in futility as an economic ideology. The Soviet Union is still stagnating. Communist China has not fared any better. Others in the East bloc are more or less in the same boat. Today's China has certainly opted for the right answer to its economic ills--free enterprise and market economy with minimum central direction. Future developments there may offer a good example for many socialist economies to follow.

CSO: 4100/075

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ANNIVERSARY OF KAPSIN COUP OBSERVED

'Important Historically'

SK041547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday comes out with an article by Dr Yi Chong-hyon and Associate Dr Ho Chong-ho on the centenary of the Kapsin (1884) coup d'etat, the first bourgeois reformist movement in Korea.

The Kapsin coup was a progressive and revolutionary reformist movement which was carried out by the reformist group headed by Kim Ok-kyun in response to the lawful demand of the development of capitalism when the feudal society was collapsing in Korea.

The article says: Through the bourgeois reformation, the reformist group sought to tide over the national crisis created in the country by the aggression of capitalist powers and do away with feudal backwardness and thereby attain the purpose of rich country and strong armed forces.

But their aspiration was not realized and the bourgeois power, the offspring of the Kapsin coup, lasted only 3 days.

Though the Kapsin coup failed, it was an important historical event that marked the beginning of the bourgeois reformist movement in our country and its lessons still have realistic significance.

Recalling that the reactionary historians at home and abroad attempted to stamp out the progressive nature of the Kapsin coup by distorted appraisal of it in the past, the article goes on: Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the general law of the development of our history, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song criticised the reactionary and non-historicist nature of this contention and correctly defined the historical position of the Kapsin coup and the role of Kim Ok-kyun as a patriot and set right once distorted modern Korean history and made it shine.

By the rare intelligence and scientific penetration of Comrade Kim Il-song, Kim Ok-kyun who might have been branded as a "traitor" and a "pro-Japanese

element" forever in our history was restored as a pioneer of modern history and a leading figure of the bourgeois reformist movement and the progressive and patriotic role of the reformist group was correctly assessed and our modern history which had been heavily marred by flunkeyism and national nihilism was logically systematized in accordance with the general law of the development of history.

The article notes that the reformist group headed by Kim Ok-kyun established a new government on 4 December 1884, only to suffer a defeat in face of a powerful rebuff of the counterrevolutionary forces at home and abroad. Underlining the historic lessons of the Kapsin coup, the article says:

They teach us that if one is to lead a revolution or a social reformation to a victory, one must rely on the strength of the masses of the working people, the subject of history and the motive force of social development, and show the truth that dependence on outside forces leads to national ruin and internal problems of a nation must be solved by its own efforts.

They also tell that for a victory in a revolutionary struggle a resolute struggle must be waged against the enemy of the revolution, the enemy of the nation, adds the article.

Seminar on Kapsin Coup

SK040821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Dec (KCNA)--A scientific seminar was held in Pyongyang Monday to mark the centenary of the Kapsin coup (4 December 1884). The seminar was attended by officials concerned and men of science, education, culture and the press. Papers were read at the seminar.

Speakers explained in detail that in the latter half of the 19th century, the contradictions of the feudal system in Korea caused a wholesale crisis in all spheres of socio-political life including politics, economy and culture.

The enlightenment idea emerged as a new ideological trend opposed to the feudal Confucian doctrine that had held sway in the Korean feudal society for a long period, they said. This idea was a patriotic and progressive one which called for liquidating feudal backwardness through bourgeois reforms intended to overcome the pressing national crisis and defend the national sovereignty.

Having worked to reform state policy, the enlightenment group, on the basis of an analysis of the obtained situation, carried out a coup in 1884, the year of Kapsin. The Kapsin coup, a movement that called for reforms in upper circles, proved abortive because of the attack of domestic and foreign reactionaries and the social, class and historical limitations of the group itself, they pointed out.

The speakers said the Japanese aggressors who had waited for a chance of invading Korea viciously tried to scuttle the Kapsin coup. This clearly showed that they are the heinous enemy who opposed social progress in Korea.

The coup was a historical event which ushered in a full-dress stage of the development of bourgeois nationalist movement in Korea and carried weighty importance in promoting the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of the Korean people later on.

CSO: 4100/071

LIGHT INDUSTRY, CONSUMER PRODUCTION EMPHASIZED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Ensure More Production of Raw Materials and Supplies Needed for the Development of Light Industry"]

[Text] Today, when the struggle to accomplish the historic decision made at the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee is energetically being waged, we have a task before us to decisively increase the production of consumer goods for the people by starting a revolution in light industry.

In order to carry out this task successfully, it is essential to take the responsibility for ensuring the production of raw materials and supplies necessary for the development of light industry.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is the secretary and a member of the Standing Committee, pointed out as follows: "To operate light industrial plants to full capacity and to regularize production, we must provide sufficient quantities of raw materials and supplies." ("On Raising the People's Living Standards," Monograph, pp 22)

Providing more raw materials and supplies to light industry plants is an important requirement in mobilizing and utilizing the already available production potential to a maximum degree.

The production potential of the light industrial plants built under the wise leadership of our party are very great. Accordingly, even if we only operate the already existing light industrial plants to full capacity, we can produce a great deal more consumer goods for the people and raise the people's living standards dramatically. In view of this, today our party is calling for the ensuring preferentially of raw materials and supplies necessary for the development of light industry. When the party's call is thoroughly carried out, as our dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il wishes, the revolutionary flame of light industry will be raised higher, more good quality consumer goods for the people will be put out, and the independent and creative living of the workers will be better guaranteed.

By realizing thoroughly the meaning and importance of this task, the functionaries of all state economic organs and the workers must assume responsibility for producing and ensuring the raw materials and supplies for light industry.

In so doing, the essential thing for all the functionaries and the workers is that they hold the correct views and attitudes for this task.

The work for the start of revolution in light industry is a worthwhile one for providing the people with a comfortable and civilized way of life.

Therefore, producing and ensuring raw materials and supplies necessary for the development of light industry on time is in short a task for the benefit of the functionaries and the workers themselves.

With the right understanding of this work, all functionaries and workers must produce and ensure preferentially the raw materials and supplies needed in the areas of light industry.

In ensuring the raw materials and supplies necessary for the development of light industry, the functionaries and workers in the chemical and metallurgical industries, forestry, agriculture, and fishery have very important duties to perform.

What is urgently needed in increasing the production of the people's consumer goods decisively includes chemical fibers, synthetic resin, sodium hydroxide, and various other kinds of chemical products and materials.

At present, we have the firm material and technological foundations capable of producing and supplying such chemical products.

By operating existing plants to full capacity through the mobilization and utilization of all the reserves and possibilities to the maximum extent, from the position befitting the masters, the functionaries and workers must produce and ensure smoothly the chemical products and materials necessary for the production of consumer goods for the people.

To ensure the raw materials for light industry smoothly, it is essential that the production of basic chemical products be increased.

In the field of chemical industry, medium and small-size chemical plants must be developed while the existing medium and small-size chemical plants are operated to their full capacity. The medium and small-size chemical products, such as dye, paint, binding agents, and reagents must be produced in large quantities.

The functionaries and workers in the metallurgical industry field must by striving hard to improve the quality of iron and steel products and by expanding their kinds and sizes, meet the variety of demands for iron and steel products by light industry.

In order to expand the production of a variety of wood products, starting with furniture, and to improve their quality, the forestry sector must be able to supply the logs, various kinds of wooden boards, and plywood on time. The functionaries and workers in the forestry sector must have a firm grasp of how important their duties are, and must produce and ensure without fail the wood needed by the light industrial plants.

The achievement in the food industry depends on how well the agricultural and fishery sectors provide raw materials. The functionaries and the workers in these sectors must strive hard to increase agricultural and fishery products, and give sufficient supplies constantly to the food plants.

In the task for ensuring the raw materials and supplies necessary for the production of people's consumer goods, the functionaries of the people's government organs occupy very important positions.

If we are to provide local industrial plants created in various regions with sufficient raw materials and supplies, and to regularize production at a high level, the role of the functionaries of the people's government organs must be raised to a higher standard. This is demonstrated by the work experience of the functionaries of the People's Committee of Samchon County, who were a model in creating a raw materials base.

One of the important purposes of our party's constructing local industrial plants in various regions of the country on a gigantic scale is to expand the production of consumer goods dramatically, relying on the abundant local source of raw materials. The functionaries of the people's government organs must, from the position that the raw materials and supplies necessary for the development of local industry must be procured by themselves independently, mobilize the masses, and develop the bases of raw material cultivation solidly, extract more natural raw materials, and supply them to the local industrial plants.

Today, our party demands that all the functionaries and workers give positive help to the light industry sector with an attitude befitting the masters.

Let all the functionaries and workers bring about a new upsurge in the production of people's consumer goods by thoroughly grasping the party's call, rising up together, and sending more raw materials and supplies to the light industrial plants.

12474

CSO: 4110/010

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION OF CHANGGWANG STREET PROGRESSING

SK031038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--The second stage construction of Changgwang Street is progressing apace in the heart of Pyongyang.

While going round the new modern flats built there some time ago, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, expressed satisfaction with the successes achieved by the builders. He encouraged them to build better dwelling houses suited to the demands of the people in their life.

Inspired by the working guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the builders are these days heightening the speed of the construction of dwelling houses 1.5 times, that of service establishments 1.3 times and that of other establishments 2 times as against early November.

Buildings of 15-45 storeys of square, screen, twin cylinder and semicircle and various other shapes will make their appearance in the Changgwang Street where the second stage project is under way. Modern apartment houses will be built there for more than 2,400 families. The floor space of a flat is 110 square meters on an average.

The builders finished the structure projects of all buildings envisaged in the second stage project in a short period after they started.

The construction of houses of over 1,500 households is nearing completion.

The construction of a 45-storied international hotel of twin cylinder-shape, various service establishments, schools, kindergartens and nurseries is also progressing apace. The first stage project of Changgwang Street was completed in 1980.

The Changgwang Street is a model of the building of residential quarters in Korea.

CSO: 4100/071

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOOD QUALITY CEMENT PRODUCED AT SUNCHON FACTORY

SK041552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Dec-84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Dec (KCNA)--The Sunchon cement factory is mass-producing "kumgang" and "deer" brands of cement. As the cement produced at the factory is good, demands for it are growing as the days go by.

The "kumgang" brand of cement was awarded a gold medal at an international commodity fair held a few years ago.

Located in the middle reaches of the Taedong River in South Pyongan Province, the factory was commissioned in April 1977. The annual production capacity of the factory is 3 million tons. All its production processes are automated and remote controlled.

Limestone and clayish rocks are directly carried to the raw material ground of the factory by the over 1,000 meter-long belt conveyor extending from the 4 May mine.

In recent years the factory applied into production the reorganisation of raw material feeding system and cooling system and scores of other valuable technical innovation proposals for more rational reconstruction of production processes. Special mention should be made of the commissioning of fire-proof materials branch factory capable of meeting its own demands last year.

Very bright is the prospect of the factory's development.

Sunchon area is abundant in high-quality limestone and clayish rocks and good-quality anthracite and conditions are good for railway, auto and ship transport.

CS0: 4100/071

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

BUMPER CROP OF VEGETABLES--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--This year has seen a bumper harvest of vegetables again in Korea. She has produced over 300,000 more tons than last year, taking the country as a whole. North Pyongan and Chagang provinces have turned out some 30,000 more tons than last year. The per hectare yield of vegetable is very high. Nearly 300 tons of vegetable have been produced per hectare on an average on the Nyokpo cooperative farm in Nyokpo District, Pyongyang. The per hectare output of radish and cabbage rose some 20 tons each above last year on the Tongrim cooperative farm in Tongrim County, North Pyongan province. Vegetable did well this year in North Hamgyong, Kangwon and South Hwanghae provinces. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 3 Dec 84]

CSD: 4100/071

N. KOREA/ SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MORE SCIENTISTS REQUIRED FOR PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Promote the Role of Scientists and Technicians"]

[Text] Today, with high regard for the historic decisions of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee, we, the workers, are waging an energetic struggle to carry them through to fruition.

To achieve a greater result in this worthwhile struggle, it is essential to promote the role of the scientists and technicians who occupy key positions in the struggle for the scientific, technological, and economic development of our country.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is secretary and a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows: "By the party's policy of nurturing national cadres, we have come to possess a large army of 1.2 million scientists, technicians, and specialists, who are armed with chuche ideology and possess advanced scientific and technological knowledge. If we correctly organize and mobilize this powerful resource, the backbone of our country's scientific, technical, and economic development, we can solve excellently any problems arising from the technical revolution and economic construction. ("Let Us March Forward by Holding Aloft the Banners of Marxism and Leninism and the Chuche Ideology," Monograph, pp 16-17)

The large army of 1.2 million intellectuals are the precious assets that our party has nurtured for the prosperity and glory of our country.

Since the early period of construction of our new fatherland, our party has given priority to the training of national cadres, and has wisely led the struggle to achieve that goal.

Because we had a large army of scientists and technicians, who have grown up in the warm bosom of the party, we were able to solve effectively the scientific and technical problems arising from economic development.

Today, we have before us the task to attain the grand 10 Major Prospective Targets for the socialist economic construction ahead of schedule. To carry

through this honorable task brilliantly, we must speed up our march by rapidly developing science and technology.

Rapidly developing science and technology by promoting the role of the scientists and technicians is a firm assurance for bringing about a new upsurge in the economic construction.

By realizing the heavy responsibility for the time and the revolution, and by devoting every energy and wisdom that they have for the cause, the scientists and technicians must speed up the development of science and technology rapidly.

What is most important in this is that all the scientists and technicians, with the burning passion of loyalty to the party and to the leader, have put up the struggle with selfless dedication.

The party's confidence in and expectation from the scientists and technicians are very great. If the party's confidence in and expectation from them are greater, the scientists and the technicians must have noble thoughts to respond to the party with higher scientific and technical achievements. When such a realization is strong on their part, they can fulfill their duties to the party and to the revolution. The past record of struggles of the unsung heroes testifies to this fact. The fact that our unsung heroes, who were nurtured in the bosom of the party, were able to explore advanced areas of science so much was because of their noble realization and fiery fervor for returning the high political confidence and favors of the party and the leader, who nurtured them to be astute scientists and technicians, with loyalty.

The scientists' and the technicians' loyalty to the party must be expressed in terms of practical scientific and technical achievements, not in words. The scientists and technicians must recognize thoroughly that the true path to loyalty to the party lies in the fact that they take charge of the scientific and technical problems, which are urgently necessary for the economic development of the country, and find solutions to these problems effectively. In the struggle for the chuchezation, modernization, and scientification of the people's economy, they take their shares and get their work done. In realizing the chuchezation, modernization, and scientification of the people's economy, there are quite a few problems to which the scientists and technicians must find solutions.

Standing firm on the position of chuche, the scientists and technicians must take the responsibility to find solutions to the scientific and technical problems arising in the process of realizing the chuchezation, modernization and scientification of the people's economy by thoroughly organizing the sectorial structure of the people's economy, and by raising the standard of technical facilities and equipment.

To promote the role of the scientists and technicians, it is essential to raise their own standards.

Only through raising the standards of the scientists and technicians can the newly presented scientific and technical problems be effectively solved.

Keeping in mind that the only way to fulfill their duties as scientific and technical functionaries would be to decisively raise their own standards in accordance with the requirement for realistic development, the scientists and technicians must constantly strive to raise their qualifications by learning in a revolutionary fashion. Here, it is especially essential to decisively raise the standards of the technicians and the specialists who constitute the leadership of the large army of intellectuals, and who are on the job at places of production.

To raise the standards of the technicians and the specialists who are on the job in the places of production, the technical resources education policy presented by our party must be thoroughly carried through.

The units concerned must constantly raise the standards of the qualifications of the technicians on the job by planning and coordinating the organizational guidance work to carry through the technical resources education policy.

In order to raise the qualifications of the scientists and technicians, it is important to develop the scientific and technical information project, and strengthen the scientific and technical exchange project. The scientists and the technicians must pay close attention to the trends of world scientific and technical developments, and introduce the advanced science and technology suitable to our reality at the right time. In so doing, they have to catch up with the scientific and technical standards of the world in a short period of time.

The struggle for the purpose of improving the qualifications is a worthwhile undertaking for the scientists and the technicians in fulfilling their share of duty to the party and to the revolution. Only by their own high sense of realization can it be advanced effectively. By energetically launching the struggle to improve qualifications, the scientists and the technicians must learn the advanced science and technology, and familiarize themselves with the science and technology in their own fields.

The significance of expanding and developing the movements of the "February 17 and the Scholar's Shock Brigade," the "February 17 and the Scholars and Technician's Shock Brigade," and the "April 15 Technical Innovation Shock Brigade," organized and carried out in accordance with the policy presented by our dear leader and comrade Kim Chong-il, lies in the fact that the overall construction of socialism is being vigorously stepped up by displaying their creative energy and talents.

By planning and coordinating the organizational work to intensify and develop this movement, the gigantic vitality of which has already been demonstrated through practice, the functionaries of the state economic organs and of those units concerned must further promote the role of the scientists and technicians. Today, the Kumdok Mining Complex, the Musan Mines, the Anju Region Coal Mines, and the Hesun Region Mines, which get our

party's special attention, are seeking able scientists and technicians. Through joining directly in the boiling reality and finding timely solutions for the pending scientific and technological problems, the scientists and technicians must devote themselves to realizing the grand Ten Major Prospective Targets of the construction of socialism ahead of schedule.

By handling the project with the scientists and technicians well, the functionaries of the state economic organs may demonstrate their abilities highly in this important problem.

The functionaries of the state economic organs must give clear work assignments suitable to the abilities of scientists and technicians, and ensure work conditions generously. On the other hand, they must also give good evaluations to the achievements that they have made, and plan and coordinate the work well to introduce the results in the scientific research projects to production at the right time.

Now is the worthy time for scientists and technicians to understand the party's firm confidence and expectations clearly, take their respective shares in the struggle for the realization of the party's grand design, and get their jobs done.

By keeping in mind the needs of the time, and by solving smoothly the scientific and technical problems arising from the struggles for the production and construction, all the scientists and technicians must make positive contributions in bringing about a new upsurge in the overall construction of a socialist economy.

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N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

WELFARE COUNCIL CONDEMNS 'SUPPRESSION'--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--The 21 November issue of the MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan," carried a statement issued on 7 November by the Workers Welfare Council of South Korea in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's suppression. It lashed out at the police's illegal violence occurring incessantly these days, saying that "surging resentment cannot be repressed any longer." The violence and illegal suppression of workers' fighting organizations by the police in South Korea has long been committed, it said. The police's brutal action is part of the present "regime's" violent nature and its policy of oppressing the workers. It warned that police authorities would not be able to escape severe retaliation unless they immediately stopped repression. The statement demanded that violent repression of labor movements be discontinued at once. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 3 Dec 84]

CSO: 4100/071

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MALAGASY PAPER LAUDS KIM CHONG-IL'S IDEA ON ART

SK050825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Dec (KCNA)--The Malagasy IMONGO VAOVAO 15 November carried an article titled "Revolutionary Operas of Korea" on dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's outstanding idea, theory and policy and wise leadership over the building of revolutionary operas.

The paper said: His Excellency Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is a master of literature and art. He put forward outstanding idea, theory and policy on revolution in the field of opera and carried them into a brilliant reality, starting a revolution in Korean operas. He taught about the revolutionary contents to be carried by a new-type revolutionary opera.

He said it should be the theme of a revolutionary opera to make people courageously turn out in the revolution and construction, deeply conscious of what is the revolution, why they should carry it out and how to live and fight in order to defend their chajusong and lead a creative life.

Korean revolutionary operas have become new-type revolutionary operas suited to the thinking, feelings, emotion and tastes of the people, getting rid of the old frame of the preceding operas, according to the outstanding idea and policy on the building of revolutionary opera put forward by His Excellency wise Kim Chong-il.

They are a sample of modern operas in which originality, popular nature and contemporary character are perfectly embodied and revolutionary themes and popular style are harmonised excellently.

This is why theoreticians of literature and art, musicians and noted figures in the world highly praise His Excellency sagacious Kim Chong-il as a great genius of art who saved the withering destiny of the operas of mankind and brought about a renaissance in the 20th century. They say with admiration that the birth of revolutionary opera in Korea is a great event which destroyed the tradition of European opera spanning hundreds of years and announced the emergence of a true opera in the world history of opera.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL'S TREATISE STUDIED IN CAR, GUYANA

SK040351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Dec (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held on 7 November at the Group for the Study of Kimilsongism of the Educational Book Distribution Agency of the Ministry of Education, Social Development and Culture of Guyana.

The revolutionary idea of the working class is founded by outstanding leaders, the reporter and speakers said and continued: The chuche idea founded by the respected leader President Kim Il-song is the great idea guiding the revolution in our times as it is based on the demands of a new era where the popular masses have emerged the master of history and the rich experiences of the revolutionary struggle.

They stressed that the Korean people have registered great successes by applying the chuche idea in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

Noting that the chuche idea is further developed and enriched by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, they noted Comrade Kim Chong-il gives perfect answers to all the problems arising in the revolutionary practices.

An explanatory lecture on this work was held at the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea in the Central African Republic on 16 November. Placed on the platform of the lecture hall was a photograph of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing a work together.

The lecturer stressed: The chuche idea is a new man-centered philosophical idea. The chuche idea adopted the fundamental problem of the philosophy with man in the center and enunciates the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KOREA-BANGLADESH CULTURAL COOPERATION--Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--A 1985-86 plan for the cultural exchange between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was signed in Pyongyang yesterday. It was signed by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the DPRK, and Bangladesh Ambassador to Korea Kwaza Mohammad Kaiser, head of the Bangladesh Government cultural delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2328 GMT 3 Dec 84]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 4 Dec (KCNA)--A party officials' delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party led by Dobrucki Andrzej, vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee, a delegation of officials of the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy of the Soviet Union led by Major General V.V. Serebryannikov, vice-president of the academy, a church idea study delegation of Santo Domingo Autonomous University of the Republic of Dominica led by Dr Luis Areas, dean of the university, and a journalist delegation of the Hungarian Youth Publishing House led by Kovacs Istvan arrived here Monday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 4 Dec 84]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 2 December respectively met and had friendly talks with Bishwa Raj Pandey, chairman of the Democratic Lawyers' Association of Nepal, and the delegation for the study of the church idea of the Panamanian University headed by Prof and Dr Enrique Davia Villalba. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0021 GMT 3 Dec 84]

REPLY FROM SYRIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 4 Dec (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. The reply message dated 24 November reads: I express thanks to you, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the friendly Korean people for your message of greetings sent to me on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the corrective movement in Syria. We firmly believe that the unity existing between the peoples of our two countries will continue to grow strong on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and its allies and the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will steadily develop for the benefit

of our common struggle. Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish the Korean people under your wise leadership will achieve progress and prosperity and success in their endeavours to reunify your country in accordance with the policy advanced by you. I would like to wish you good health and a long life and happiness. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2330 GMT 3 Nov 84]

NEW BANGLADESH ENVOY--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on 3 December received credentials from Khwaja Mohammad Kaiser, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bangladesh to our country. Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials of the Bangladesh Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving credentials President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 3 Dec 84]

SWEDISH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on 3 December received credentials from Lars Bergquist, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to our country. Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials of the Swedish Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving credentials, President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 3 Dec 84]

SRI LANKA ENVOY--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on 3 December received credentials from K.N. Samarasingha, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to our country. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Sri Lanka Embassy in Pyongyang. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador after receiving credentials. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 3 Dec 84]

CUBA-GUYANA COMMUNIQUE--Pyongyang, 4 Dec (KCNA)--Support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification was voiced in the Cuba-Guyana joint communique on the visit to Guyana by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli which was released on 12 November in Georgetown. Referring to the question of Korean reunification, it said the two sides stood behind the position of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 4 Dec 84]

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

KOREAN DELEGATIONS BACK HOME--Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)--The government trade delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun which had visited Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, and Sweden, the metal industry delegation headed by Minister of Metal Industry Choe Man-hyon which had visited the GDR and Bulgaria and the delegation of general education headed by Minister of General Education Hwang Sun-myong which had visited the GDR returned home on 1 December. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 2 Dec 84]

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